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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—133—

Politics of Europe.

West India and American Trade Bill.—In the Debate of May 17 on the West India and American Trade Bill, several particulars stated by Mr. ELICE, furnish a very opposite comment on the notions entertained in certain quarters, which THE COURIER embodied in a stricture on Sir James Mackintosh, for daring to allude to the practices of the Republic of the United States, when condemning the Swiss Job. “Among the ridiculous arguments used for a contrary policy (i. e. an economical policy) the most ridiculous was that which Sir Mackintosh derived from the practice of his favourite Republic, his ‘land of public felicity,’ the United States. It would be just as rational to bid one of our wealthiest merchants, with untold thousands at his daily disposal, regulate his scale of expenditure, by that of a young and prudent tradesman, who has just commenced business, as it is to require that England should lower her proud station to the humble level of an infant Commonwealth.” Without stopping to admire the artlessness of this comparison, and the gratification which it must afford us to know, that the power from which we suffered the most on our own peculiar element is yet an infant, we would say, taking up the comparison, that tradesmen with narrow means are frequently seen to make riches by prudence, while merchants with *untold thousands* as frequently become beggars from the want of it. Cosmo de Medici had ships on every sea, and factors and clerks in every country; but his expenditure exceeded his profits, and he dissipated his estate and stopt payment, while his ancestors had acquired wealth because their profits exceeded their expenditure.—There are in like manner rules by the observing of which infant nations will become great nations, as others have been occasionally given, and seem to be familiar to our rulers, for converting a great nation into a little one.

The Americans are not yet above telling their thousands, or even their hundreds, and practising economy, and we see the consequences in the amazing strides they are making. They count their cost, but we seem to have thought till now that we have so much that it is impossible for us ever to get through it. It is beneath us to sum up our bills, or to look into particulars—The finest Estates, however, may be got through, as we begin to feel to our cost.—We have allowed ourselves to be imposed on to such a degree, that we are at last forced to look into our affairs. Protected by Navigation Laws to the very teeth, our tonnage is yet diminishing, our ships are lying unemployed in our harbours, ships are built in preference abroad, and foreigners are gradually ousting us from the carrying trade. How is this? Mr. Ellice will tell us—“He had obtained” he says “an account of the charge to which a ship was subjected in one of our West India Islands, charges imposed for no public purpose but to fill the pockets of various officers, who, if they were necessary, might not be overpaid. In Trinidad, there had been charged in 1814, for the Collector fifty-five dollars, for the Comptroller forty, for the Searcher thirteen, for the Naval Officer twenty-seven, for the Harbour Master, 15, and various others, in all amounting to 89/- in a ship o. 300 tons. In 1820 and 1821 these charges had increased to 132/- A British ship in a British colony was subject to four times the charge of a foreign ship in foreign colonies.” Now let us look to the practice of the infant Republic. “He had recently spoken with the Master of a ship of 260 tons from America; he

had been on a voyage to Charlestown, and the whole Government charges for light houses, customs, harbours, &c. amounted only to 23 dollars; and shame to say, our Consul's fee for endorsing the papers was 20 dollars.” But then, after indulging in all this magnificent Expenditure, (bearing in mind too that a Monarchy according to these its advocates cannot be carried on without a profusion of highly paid and useless places), how can we possibly humble ourselves so far as to imitate the economy of an infant Republic! However, mark the consequences, consequences which petitioning for additional restrictions will not avert. “It was not for the Ship Owners but for the shipping—for the naval greatness of England that he spoke.—It must be put on an equal footing with the shipping of other countries, or the main stay and strength of England was destroyed. We recommend to our readers the attentive perusal of Mr. Ellice's speech; it will amply reward them.—Instead of wondering that our Colonies should be distressed, that our navigation should be distressed, the wonder ought to be that under the system of plunder to which they are exposed on all hands the ruin has not made still more frightful progress.

It was happily observed by Mr. Ricardo, with reference to this state of things, that Mr. Ellice “had painted the system exactly as it was. He had told them that the shipowners were burdened with peculiar charges; that to compensate themselves for these charges, the shipowners were allowed to saddle unnecessary expences on the West Indians; that the West Indians were not allowed to refine their sugar, but were obliged to send it over with a quantity of mud, in order to supply and encourage our shipping; that they, in their turn, had a monopoly given them of the supply of the home market, where the consumer got his sugar burthened by the cost of all these charges. The system throughout was of the same nature; vexatious and unnecessary burthens were cast upon one class, and that class was allowed to relieve itself by preying on some other.”

Before concluding we may observe, that Mr. Wilson, the Member for the City, seem to have made the same blunder respecting the operation of a tax on sugar which was made some time ago by the projectors of a tax on foreign tallow; namely, that of supposing the foreign supplier paid the tax.

Vacant Sees in Ireland.—We refer our readers to an excellent letter in another column on the subject of the Vacant Sees in Ireland. We have no comments to offer on the instructive details there given. We have received several other letters on the same subject, some of them recommending that the vacancies should not be immediately filled up, and that the revenues of the Sees should be applied towards the relief of the poor in the South of Ireland—a recommendation which of course will not be attended to. A people may be allowed to remain for ages without the blessings of education, a suitable administration of the laws, and most of the advantages which men are entitled to expect from Governments; but they cannot be allowed to remain a single month without Archbishops and Bishops to a Church without followers—but with what is considered of much more importance by its sons, the richest revenues of any Church in the world.

The system of Government of this country requires, we are told by the advocates of Ministers, a total disregard of all economy in the application of the resources of the nation; and the

very existence of the Monarchy, according to them, depends on profusion at home and abroad, on the multiplication of useless and overpaid offices, pensions, and sinecures. That these nations have abundance of partizans among the country Gentlemen, is sufficiently proved by recent votes.

Out of Parliament these doctrines are, however, less popular than they have been. In fact, there is a spirit now abroad, which we do not feel ourselves at liberty to name in any other way than by saying that it is every thing but respectful to Parliament. The change in the way of thinking which has taken place within the short space of one twelvemonth, is, we believe, unexampled in any country. A rooted conviction seems to have established itself in the minds of the intelligent and influential part of the community, that a change in the constitution of Parliament has become absolutely necessary to relieve the country from the sinister interests under which it is now pressed to the earth.—Wisdom it has been said comes with lack of food.—The men who were lately chaunting hymns to the memory of the Heaven-born Statesman, are now as loudly execrating his measures, and deplored the miseries they have entailed on us. When the Minister talks of the pinnacle of glory to which the country was elevated by the late war, he is still faintly cheered by the Treasury Benches and the Country Gentlemen, but a smile of contempt over-spreads the faces of all persons capable of any reflection, who, fresh from the contemplation of the effects of this glorious war, have the mortification to hear this absurd raving.—*Morning Chronicle.*

King's Theatre.—The Opera of *Otello* was repeated on Saturday night, when the opinion which he formed at its first performance, was strongly corroborated by a second hearing. This composition of Rossini will not often be put in competition with the *Gazza Ladra*, his greatest work—with his *Tranquilli, Baviere di Seviglia*, or *Turco in Italia*, except by injudicious friends, of whom every man has his share. It may be placed on a level with his *Mosè*, or *Pietro l' Eremita*, as named in London by some arch wag, which it resembles in its pareto influences; though at the same time, it possesses, as *Mosè* does, two or three distinguishing proofs of the author's very superior genius. For instance, the scientific and beautiful Quintett in the finale to the first act, "Incerta l'anima," which deserves every commendation that language can bestow; and merits, moreover, a more powerful bass voice than Cartoni's, to support the harmony. The duet in the middle of first act, "Vorrei, che il tuo pensiero," is extremely pleasing, and possesses, in melody and general arrangement, all the ease and gracefulness of Paisiello, from whom it is borrowed. To these may be added part of a trio in the second act, which is within a little of being very good. But these few good pieces do not suffice to keep attention alive, during a long performance in a country where the language is not familiar, and in not clearly seeing this truth consists the error of those who recommend to the Italian theatre in London, works, which they have heard performed with great applause in the various Italian cities, where they are composed for one short season of a few weeks, and are rarely revived; and where two or three good pieces in an Opera are quite enough to ensure its success; where, in fact, more than this very scanty number will never gain attention, however great their merit. Rossini, at little more than thirty years of age, has written upwards of forty Operas, of which number four or five of the best are sufficient to carry his name down to posterity. Should the period of his professional life be extended to a moderate length, he will most likely add twice as many more to this List, and if one tenth of the whole survive him, he will have purchased immortality by his labours.—But if unskillful judges, or blind partizans, attempt to thrust a tribe of his inferior works upon audiences who understand good music, and who examine not an air or duet only, but the whole of an opera, his reputation will decline, his admirers will be satiated, and even the brightest emanations of his genius may pass unregarded. Another danger to which an author is exposed, is the damaging of his works by the interpolation of the compositions of inferior masters. Thus,

in the present Opera, towards the conclusion, a very contemptible scene and duet, for Madlle. Caradori and Signor Cartoni, by Pacini, are introduced without any acknowledgment, which not only lengthen the piece abominably, but also the visages of the audience grievously.

The performance of both Mad. Camporese, and Signor Curni is deserving of the highest encomiums; it is full of energy, feeling and judgment. We cannot bestow the same praise upon the Marquess Berio, who adapted, or rather sacrificed, Shakspeare's Tragedy to the lyric stage; nor can we say much for the in which it is got up here, for the scenery is all old, and the decorations partake most largely of the prevailing rage for economy. The prices of the boxes, however, are not tainted by any such vice, it must be admitted.

We were much relieved from the *ennui* produced by the Opera, in seeing again Mde. Noblet in *Les Pages*; her very appearance, not to say a word of her admirable dancing, is quite reviving. Paul was very brilliant, and Mercandotti enchanting. The house was but thinly attended for the month of May, and did not begin to fill till the ballet. Indeed, the boxes, many of them, were empty during the whole evening.

Copenhagen.—The Flemish papers supply a curious article from Copenhagen, where it would seem that the rumoured British alliance is by no means popular! How should it; the laying a peaceable and unoffending capital in ashes, without either moral or political provocation, is strange introduction to a matrimonial alliance, at least it must so appear to unglifted common people. The motives to this union are now said to be connected with ultimate views in relation to the Sound, in the event of Russian and Turkish war. These may all be rumours, but it is certain that they prevail in Denmark, as well as in this country, and that they, whatever they may be in the one, they are naturally and necessarily unpopular in the other.

The reports alluded to in the article from Denmark are those that have been circulated both on the continent and in England, respecting a projected matrimonial alliance "between a royal widower near home and the Crown Princess of Denmark." What there is in this to alarm every member of society, and to render it necessary to re-assure peaceful citizens of its falsehood, we cannot very easily divine. One would suppose, from the terror of the Danish editor, that the mission of Sir G. Nayler, to carry abroad an innocent ribbon, and to return with perhaps as harmless a portrait, was as formidable to the inhabitants of Denmark as Lord Nelson's fleet, which broke up the Northern Confederacy, or the expedition of 1807, which laid their capital in ashes.—*Times.*

Rumour of a Royal Marriage.—We have just received Hamburg Papers to the 16th and Frankfort to the 17th inst. The rumour of an intended royal marriage, so long circulated in London, appears to be equally prevalent in Copenhagen, but it is contradicted in a sort of general and sweeping paragraph in a Journal of that city. The following is an extract dated Copenhagen, March 9:—THE JOURNAL DAGEN contains to-day a half official article, which, remarking on the propensity to spread idle reports, says, "But when such reports concern pretended secret plans of Princes, projects of marriages, and things that may alarm every member of society, we owe thanks to those who are able and willing to acquaint the peaceful citizen with the truth. We are, therefore, happy at being able to state from good authority that the alarming reports which have lately been in circulation here, first secretly, and then more publicly, and which have at length been mentioned in public Journals have not the slightest foundation; but, like many others in our time, are the product of idleness or love of novelty." We are at a loss to discover what there was so alarming in the report of the intended marriage of the Crown Princess. Both their Danish Majesties had been for some days confined to bed from catarrhal fevers, but were recovering.

Monday, November 11, 1822.

—135—

Comparisons are Odious.

TO MR. MARTIN.

SIR,

I am a rival of the scalp-headed Priestess of your Westminster Pit, and, though at the risk of re-horrifying your youthful unbackknob innocence, I am proud to say, I can tell you of another Pit in Westminster, where animals more beastly than badgers, or indeed, than any you described, night after night draw company five times as numerous, and I venture to add, having witnessed both, of 50 time more filthy fishing habits of life than your Pit ever boasted.

I disparage no man's goods, much less a lone scalp-headed woman's, but I may surely be allowed to say, the tricksy trials of strength, sham fights, and monkey exhibitions of your Pit, Mr. Martin, is mere moonshine to what my Pit produces. I inclose the list of my beasts of prey, and the lesser burrow vermin—Since the winter importation, I believe my collection of Rats to be unrivaled—the length of their tails, sharpness of nose, and jet blackness of their colour, would for ever have rendered them the Seven Wonders of the Rat World, but for the totally eclipsing qualities of my Bonass a-rat;

"Round whose triple tail these seven revolve."

When I say, that his squeak was once heard from Pall mall to Bow-street, need I say more?

Your obedient humble servant,

PETER PIDCOCK.

P. S. In the Bear line I fairly own you beat me, Mr. Martin; I have nothing to shew against you.

Her Late Majesty.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1822.

THE KING V. WEAVER AND OTHERS.

The defendants, Weaver, Arrowsmith, and Shackle, having been convicted of five several libels published in THE JOHN BULL Sunday newspaper, of the 25th February, 11th March, 8th April, 14th and 27th May, 1821, upon her late Majesty, were now brought up on the motion of Mr. Common Serjeant, to receive the judgment of the Court. It will be recollected, that the defendants are now under sentence of nine month's imprisonment each, and fines to the amount of 1,100*l.* for a libel on the memory of the late Lady Wrottesley.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE having read his notes of the trial,

Two affidavits were put in, the one by a surgeon, and the other by Mr. Arrowsmith, stating, that the latter had for some years been indisposed from dyspepsia or indigestion—that the disorder had been increased by his recent confinement; and that if he were subjected to a lengthened period of imprisonment, fatal consequences would probably follow. The other defendants produced no affidavits.

An affidavit made by a Mr. William Allen, was then put in to aggravate the punishment, stating, that the defendants, had been in the habitual practice of defaming her late Majesty—that the libels in question were only specimens of a series of atrocious libels—that even after her Majesty's death they had published most defamatory remarks reflecting upon her memory—that in the month of December last the defendants, in a paragraph published in their paper, had stated the amount of the sale since the establishment of THE JOHN BULL, to be 476,700*l.* in number, the profit upon which, deponent believed, was upwards of 3,000*l.*; and that in another paragraph they had acknowledged the receipt of subscriptions towards defraying the fine imposed upon them by this Court, to the amount of 900*l.*

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE then asked the defendants respectively if they had any thing to urge in mitigation of punishment? but they severally declined making any observations.

Mr. COMMON SERJEANT then proceeded to address the Court in an admirable commentary upon the case presented to its consideration. Nothing was more difficult than to address the Court in a case of this description, where the parties accused declined saying any thing by way of apology for their conduct, or otherwise. Undoubtedly the defendants acted with great discretion in this respect. Probably they had derived experience, and hoped to profit, from a like course when they were last before the Court; but in the discharge of his duty he could not abstain from pointing out to the attention of the Court, the nature of the heinous offence of which the defendants stood convicted before the Court. They had thought proper, for the sake of gain (of which they had partaken largely), to employ themselves in the systematic fabrication of a series of libels, which, for diabolical malignity, were unparalleled in the whole history of the literature of the country; and this too, against the high st subject of the realm—a lady, the august wife of their Sovereign. The libels for which the defendants were now called up to receive judgement,

were published in the months of February, March, April, and May last year. They were five in number, and of the worst and most nefarious description. But these were only samples of that persecuting malignity which marked the general character of this infamous newspaper. Not content, however, with slandering her Majesty during life—they had pursued her ashes to the silent tomb of her ancestors, and attempted to blast her memory with the most malignant persecution. It was fit that the attention of the Court should be called to the sort of language in which these defendants had thought proper to speak of a female of the highest rank—of a Queen? They had called her a shameless woman—they had said that she was lost to all sense of duty, propriety, or modesty—that she had taken the price of her shame—that she had no spark of decency—no feeling of remorse in her whole composition—that she was the most abandoned of her sex—that she was guilty of the grossest intemperance, immodesty, and debauchery; in short there was no language which the vilest and most profligate mind could suggest, which was not employed to vilify her character in every action of her life. He would beg leave to ask whether under any circumstances it could be premitted for any human being so to speak of another, even supposing there was any foundation in truth for such language; but still less in a case like this, where the slander was most basely, infamously, and scandalously false? In the judgment seat, no such language could be used against the vilest criminal under the just severity of the law for his offences. Even in an advocate, in the most intemperate and possibly justifiable zeal, against an adversary, such language could not be endured. It would entail upon him the just abhorrence and censure of all mankind. Was it then to be premitted to a hireling, venal and corrupt writer in a newspaper, thus to blacken the character of an illustrious lady, for the avowed purpose of preying upon her reputation as a source of pecuniary profit? These libels were only specimens from the same prolific mint. His Learned Friend and himself were compelled from a sense of imperious duty to their Illustrious Mistress to put a stop to this systematic mode of attack—not that her character could be injured by such means, in the estimation of those who really knew the base falsehood of the slanders, but because it was impossible that her Majesty's feelings must not be wounded by such outrages upon common decency. Certainly, in the worst period of the history of the Press of this free country, there was no precedent to be found forming any thing like a parallel to the conduct of this infamous Paper—which was an indelible disgrace not only to the character of the English Press, but to the age in which we lived. It was necessary that the strong arm of the law should be interposed to put down a nuisance tending to subvert public decency and the morals of the country. No journalist had ever yet been found base enough to deal in such traffic as had enriched the coffers of these defendants. There was no man infamous enough to contend with them in such an enterprise. To use the forcible expression of his Learned Friend, Mr. Brougham, on a former occasion, who said, "You can only destroy vermin by vermin,"—there was no means of checking such a mode of attack. No public writer could be found to cope with them in so vile a course, and conquer them by their own weapons. Could such means be adopted, deplorable would be the state of society. The Court, therefore, were imperiously called upon to stretch forth the arm of the law, and rescue the country from this pollution, which threatened the fabric of society itself. Such men could not be tolerated in society—like vermin seizing upon the throat of the noblest animals, no protection but that of the vigour of the law was a shield against the purest character in the country. Advertising to the general character of JOHN BULL, as the notorious vehicle of private slander—to the threat of its proprietor to write down every female, and hold her up to public contempt, whatever her character might be, who should shew any countenance to the Queen,—to their avowal that money was their object,—to the boasted sale of the paper,—to the immense wealth the proprietors had acquired by that sale, and to the circumstance of their having raised a subscription to pay the fine imposed upon them on the last occasion, he called upon the Court to pronounce such a sentence as would protect the living and the dead, and put down a nuisance so hateful to the best feelings of mankind.

Mr. BROUHAM, following on the same side in a short, but eloquent address, urged the necessity of such a punishment as the defendants should be obliged to endure in person. The defendants were guilty of the greatest crime against society, namely, that of converting the best instrument of public instruction, a free press, into a means of destroying the morals of the country. If poisoning the springs of a neighbourhood was an offence which deserved execration, surely he who polluted the stream of public instruction merited the odium and indignation of mankind. In this point of view he considered the conduct of the defendants, who had amassed wealth by catering for the depraved appetites of the worst part of society, and had vaunted of their success through their pestilential career.

The Court ordered the defendants to be brought up for judgment on the last day of Term.

POETIC SKETCHES.

Second Series—Sketch the Third.

ROSLIE.

The green grass, with a cypress tree above,
Is now her dwelling, and the worm hath fed
Upon the lip I loved so . . .

We met in secret: mystery is to love
Like perfume to the flower; the maiden's blush
Looks loveliest when her cheek is pale with fear.
By moonlight still I sought my lady's bower,
And there, 'mid blossoms fragrant as her sigh,
I met the beauty that my soul ad red,
And listen for the light feet, which like wind
Pass'd o'er the dewy turf. Oh never can
That dear step be forgotten—It is still
Familiar as a sound of yesterday.
Our shrine of meeting was a cypress, which
Hung o'er the rose, like Sorrow shading Love:—
This was the temple where we called the Night
To witness gentle vows, and when each lip
Panted in the fulness of impassioned thoughts;
Hearkened those moonlight melodies, which came
So soothingly upon that silent time;
The Light cascade, descending, shedding round
Its silver drops upon the orange blooms,
That leant to kiss their own fair images,
Each sparkling wave a mirror, and sighed forth
Their soul of odour as they caught the dew;
The melancholy music of that bird
Who sings but to the stars, and tells her tale
Of love when, bosomed by the snowy clouds,
The Queen of Beauty lights her radiant lamp
Her own soft planet.—And at times there came
Like slow echo, a faint murmur, when
A gale just laden with the rose's sigh
Swept the Eolian lyre, and wakened sounds
Of such wild sweetness that it almost seemed
The breath of flowers made audible.—They told,
In long departed days, when every grove
Was filled with beautiful imaginings
And visioned creations, that a Nymph
Once pined with unrequited love, and sighed
Away her sad existence. I could think
She left her last tone softly giving soul
To the sad of that lonely lyre;
Or else, perchance, the spirit of some Bard,
Whose life in life was music, wander'd o'er
The chords which once with him held sympathy,
Like him neglected, but sweet breathing still! . . .
—Why dwell I on these memories? Alas,
The heart loves lingering o'er the shadows left
By joys departed.—'Twas one summer night,
And our brief hour had pass'd; I know not why,
But my soul felt disquieted within me,
And the next evening, when I sought the grove,
I had a strange forboding sadness—none
Were there to welcome me, no silvery trace
Of fairy footsteps was upon the grass;
I waited long and anxiously—none came—
I wandered on; it was not in the hope
To meet my ROSALIE; but it was sweet
To look upon the stars, and think that they
Had witnessed our love. At once a sound
Of music slowly rose, a sad low chant
Of maiden voices, and a faint light streamed
From out the windows of a chapel near;
I knew it well—'twas the shrine sacred to
Her patron saint, and ROSALIE had said,
If ever I might claim her as my bride
Before the face of heaven, that altar should
Be where our vows were given. I entered in,
And heard a sound of weeping, and saw shapes
Bent down in anguish; in the midst a bier
Was covered o'er with flowers—sad offerings made
The dead, in vain—and one lay sleeping there,
Whose face was veiled;—I could not speak or ask,
My heart was wild with fear,—I lifted up
The long white veil,—I looked on the pale cheek
Of my so worshipped ROSALIE! L. E. L.

THE SEA BOY'S DREAM.

The Tempest had ceased, and our Ship was seen'r'd,
For the roar of the whirlwind in sighs died away;
In their hammocks the toil-wearied crew were all moor'd,
Save the watch that look'd out for the dawning of day!

When as sleep o'er my senses her soft mantle threw,
In the visions of midnight hope lured me to roam;
Over seas, shores, and mountains, transported I flew,
Till my heart wandered back to the scenes of my Home.

I dreamt! that our Cottage-latch gently I rais'd,
And beheld each dear object of former delight;
A Father—whose dimm'd eyes with tenderness gaz'd
And the tears of a Mother were sweet to my sight.

A Sister, whose lips on my cold cheek impress'd,
Implor'd me no longer o'er Oceans to roam—
But my heart beat tumultuous when clasp'd to one breast
That thrill'd as it welcom'd the Wanderer home!

Then I stray'd thro' the bow'r's where my footstep so oft
Had roved, when my hopes and existence were young;
The Boatswain shrill whistle here hiss'd us aloft,
Yet, I thought 'twas the Lark from the wildwood that sung;

But the visions that cheated my fancy were fled,
I awoke—still to gaze on the billow's wide foam;
And I sigh'd as I look'd from the mast's giddy head,
For the peaceful retreat of my own Mountain Home.

SONGS.

I.

Low in the Vale, where a streamlet ran,
And under a tree reclined,
A Pilgrim measured the Wit of Man,
By thinking on womankind.
Oh! a Woman has killing eyes, he cried,
And a soft bewitching smile;
With a thousand, thousand, charms beside,
One sense to beguile.

Mark every glance that confirms her sway,
Note, too, each dimple's power;
Look, on her lips how the young Loves play,
Like bees on the honied flower;
Gaze on her bosom of sweets, and take
This truth for a constant rule,—
Enchanting Woman can always make
The wisest of men a fool.

II.

Dungeons and Death would lose their woes,
If Love and Friendship were unknown;
But when, immured, we think on those,
Who, for our fate, in anguish moan,
Then flow the tears that scald, and bring
To chains their weight,—to Death his sting;
While Captives, friendless and forlorn,
May laugh calamity to scorn.

"SAY WHAT SHALL BE OUR SPORT TO-DAY?"

(Moore's National Airs, No. 3.)

Say what shall be our sport to-day?
Ther'en nothing on earth, in sea, or air,
Too bright, too bold, too high, too gay,
For spirits like mine to dare?
'Tis like the returning bloom
Of those days, alas! gone by,
When I loved each hour I scarce knew whom,
And was blest I scarce knew why.

Aye those were days when life had wings,
And flew—oh flew, so wild a height,
That like the lark that sun-ward springs
'Twas giddy with too much light!
And though of some plumes bereft,
With that sun, too nearly set,
I've enough of light and wing still left
ga a few Fory soarings yet!

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

-137-

Debate on an Address.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Letter of Fussos, inserted in your JOURNAL of yesterday, (Friday) appearing to me to praise John the Fourth at the expence of all the other Monarchs of the Taurian Dynasty, allow me, in vindication of the character of John the Third, to send you an ac-count of what passed on his abdication.

You are not ignorant, I believe, that when the late Monarch, who had long been wavering, at last resolved upon quitting the Government, several of the Magnates of his Court determined to procure an Address to cheer him on an occasion, which they rightly thought, was, in any point of view, likely to weigh upon his spirits. Nothing public, it is true, has yet taken place in consequence of these aspirations of grateful zeal; but as the several parties conducted themselves with considerable prudence, their being rather unsuccessful, should not be a reason for our withholding their proceedings from the public.

When the private Meeting I allude to, took place, there was some difficulty in obtaining a Chairman to conduct their deliberations and to embody the sentiments of the dominant party in the form required. After many refusals, from various motives, the nature of which it might not be prudent to disclose, the post was at last occupied, and the respectable individual who filled it, proposed an Address in the usual style, stating all the good that had been done by his late Tauric Majesty, upon whose merits they were anxious to pronounce, and confidently concluding that no dissentient voice would that day be found.

The motion was recorded as a matter of form, and the person who took this office upon himself, entered into all the com-mon-places in praise of the object of the Address. Certainly what he said upon the subject was, as far as it went, tolerably true, and made it clearly appear that JOHN 3d, was neither better nor worse than JOHN 2d, or than what JOHN 4th, or any other JOHN might be expected to be. Of this indeed, the speaker seemed to be aware, for towards the end of his harangue, he talked a great deal about courteousness, and amiable qualities, and private character, topics which serve chiefly to expose the penury of more substantial matter. And in fact, this part of his discourse was so laboured and parenthetical that it was difficult to follow him throughout, and to connect what he was now saying with what had gone before.

When he relieved us by sitting down, a gentleman immediately rose, as he said, to give his support to all, or nearly all that was contained in the original motion. But he said, that he still had one slight objection to the Address, for he should rather characterise it by what it did not say, than by what it did. We, the Magnates of the realm, said he, may it is true, be satisfied, and many of us even grateful for the benefits conferred upon us by his late Majesty, but setting our own individual interest aside, it remains to be asked if any one thing has been done to conciliate the good will or ameliorate the condition of the great body of his subjects, (*cries of order, order; down, down, chair*);—any attempt, continued the orator, as soon as silence was re-established, any attempt to prevent my speaking on topics that notoriously affect the character of his late Majesty's administration is both unwise and unjust. To forbid me to reflect upon his Tauric Majesty's conduct with that frankness which is at once conformable to the spirit and to the reason of a free people not only supposes a bad government, but by discouraging all openness and sincerity actually points out the road to crime, by shewing that the Prince himself has no means of learning the real sentiments either of individuals or of the public. A Ruler cannot possibly know the effects of his measures if he himself obstructs any single channel of public opinion. Such conduct corrupts mankind. Not being able to give vent to their passion, they are silenced, not convinced, and do but exhibit a deceitful calm. They resemble a fire which though it may appear extinguished, the smallest breath of air is sufficient to resume it

and spread devastation and ruin all around. Such a state of the public mind is admirably pourtrayed by our great poet:

Curses, not loud, but deep, mouth-honor, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not.

How many tyrants have we not seen fall victims to this fancied security; they take this apparent repose, or rather this deplorable indifference to all public affairs, for the tranquillity of happiness and contentment, "*solitudinem faciunt pace n appellant*." Looking around you, Sir, you would behold on every side a miserable and degraded people, a magistracy whose exertions were directed only to the increase of his Tauric Majesty's revenue, except indeed, when private corruption stood in the way of and for a moment checked the progress of public extortion, a society discouraged, degraded, undermined by treachery, and in which every individual looked upon his neighbour with the eyes of suspicion. *Non alias magis anxia et pavens civitas, egena adversor proximo, congressus, colloquia, nota ignotaque aures vitari: etiam muta atque invenia, tectum et parvites circumspectabantur* This, Sir, would be a true picture of his Tauric Majesty's capital if the principles I have adverted to be allowed to gain ground. This speaker concluded by moving an amendment, expressing the regret of the community that his Tauric Majesty was removed before he had an opportunity of carrying into effect those reforms with which no doubt his philanthropic mind was fraught.

Upon this amendment being put from the Chair, it was some time before the business of the Meeting could proceed, such was the uproar it occasioned. Some insisted that it ought not to have been recorded; others that the object of the Meeting was to include the friends only of his late Majesty, and that the intrusion of any person not coming under that description, in the usual sense of the term (for there were some easuits even upon this point) was quite unauthorised and unjustifiable. The Chair, upon this, hinted that it was expedient to obtain the concurrence of as many respectable individuals as possible, and that some difference of opinion ought not to be matter of surprise. Still however words ran very high, and there was a talk even of taking measures against the last speaker, but no sooner had this been mentioned than a gentleman rose and with great warmth spoke as follows:

If indeed this threat be serious—if there are some friends of his late Tauric Majesty so unprincipled as to be willing even to act the part of spies, then I say it was doubly base in those who knew to what the honest expression of our sentiments would expose us, to employ so many

— baits and guileful spells
To inveigle and invite th' unwary sense
Of those that pass unweeting by the way.

To encourage such information, generally obtained at the hands of the vilest and most worthless of mankind, is not only to encourage those who give it, but to spread the influence of their detestable example, and gradually to corrupt every order of society—the most upright are liable to be condemned unheard, and whoever has a private hatred to gratify or an imaginary wrong to revenge is sure to meet with an opportunity of satisfying his baneful feelings, by showing an avaricious patron that something is to be gained by the contemplated mischief. In such a state of Society, sincerity is proscribed,—liberty is unknown,—confidence is dangerous, and fidelity prohibited. Perplexity, fear, and dissimulation agitating the monarch and his advisers, are soon communicated to all ranks of the people;—friendship is looked upon as a snare for virtue, candour as folly, and integrity of mind as an insult upon the Ruler. How happy, Sir, ought we to be in having possessed a monarch so different from him I have just described (*cries of yes, yes; question, question*). But then how short sighted, how base must those people be, whose conduct would lead us to suppose that in reality he deserved the character I have drawn. But no, whoever knew John the 3d knew that he heard with pleasure the voice of those great and good men who though at a distance, and some of them employed in obscure duties, yet shaking off the dread inspired by the power and arrogance of a corrupt Ministry, dared

to implore his paternal protection for those whom the unequal distribution of authority had deprived of any opportunity of representing their own grievances. This, Sir, will ever be the conduct of a Monarch who really wishes to be the fountain of justice, the protector of the good, the refuge of the unfortunate. He will leave the expression of public opinion entirely free; affable in his manners, he will be accessible to all classes of his subjects, and in the freedom with which he is addressed he will recognise the firmest support of his authority. Such a man need not apprehend that the praises offered him will resemble the base incense of flattery extorted by a Tyrant from his servile dependants. I leave you then, Sir, to determine what will be the character of our proceedings, if the impediment now thrown in the way of an unreserved expression of our opinion meet with the support of the majority of this assembly: I therefore second the amendment.

Herupon a desultory conversation took place and the Chairman, though he regretted the two last speakers had travelled so far out of the record, assuring the Meeting that he was desirous of accommodating the Address as much as possible to the wishes of all parties, retaining of course as much of the laudatory matter as could conveniently be made to square with the spirit of the proposed amendment; it was agreed that each party should sacrifice some turns of expression in order to harmonize the whole. Upon this principle an Address was at length drawn up, but on its being read aloud, the real friends of his Tauric Majesty expressed some doubts which could not readily be cleared away without an adjournment. We therefore broke up, and, as I before told you, nothing of a public nature has been done since.

Yours, &c.

Calcutta, November 9, 1822.

PLEBS.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO LIEUT. COLONEL LOGIE, ON HIS LEAVING THE 1ST BATTALION 19TH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I am persuaded that you will not deem it irrelevant to the pages of your JOURNAL, to insert the following account of an Entertainment, given by a body of Officers, as a mark of their highest esteem and respect both for the public and private character of an individual, who has served in their Corps, for the greater part of his life. The Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Volunteers saw with the greatest regret, the General Order, removing Lieut. Colonel Logie from the Battalion; but as it was decided, that he was to leave them, they determined to give him a dinner, and to invite the whole Society of Benares, to meet him. Accordingly on Monday the 28th instant, the Mess-room of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, was graced by a most numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion. At about half past seven, the bugle sounded the Dinner, and upwards of eighty people sat down to groaning tables, placed in tents arranged for the purpose. It is almost needless, Sir, to mention that the choicest delicacies of the season, and the most delicious wines abounded here, added to which there was the greatest regularity and decorum; no noise or shuffling of plates, no fighting of Kidmutgars, or any of the usual bustle attending large dinners. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank:

The King,	God save the King.
Marquess of Hastings,	Lord Moira's Welcome.
Lieutenant Colonel Logie,	Imperial March.
Captain Pottingal, and Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Volunteers,	Light Infantry Troops.
Bengal Civil Service,	Money Musk.
Mrs. Logie and the Ladies,	Lady Logan's Trophy.
Major General Loveday and Staff of Benares,	British Grenadiers.
Captain Wilson and Officers of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment,	Grand March.

Captain Pottingal, in rising to propose the health of Lieut. Colonel Logie, made the following neat and appropriate Speech:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In rising to propose the health of our distinguished visitor, Lieut. Colonel Logie, I feel conscious of being warmly seconded, by this brilliant and happy assemblage of the station of Benares.

The difficult yet pleasing task of doing justice to the merits of Colonel Logie, as our late Commanding Officer might, I am fully aware, have fallen into abler and more experienced hands, my humble efforts however shall not be wanting on this occasion, though I much fear that any language of mine can but feebly express the regret, that the Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, naturally feel, collectively and individually, at the sudden removal of Colonel Logie from a Regiment in which he has passed so great a portion of his life, and in which he has by the most exemplary conduct towards the individuals composing it endeared himself by ties that cannot easily be obliterated from their memories. Lieutenant-Colonel Logie's urbanity of manners, mildness of disposition, and kind attentions to the Officers on all occasions, either of a public or private nature, has impressed them with the highest veneration for his character, and we are sure, that it will not be considered the language of adulation, when we declare, that in our estimation, Lieutenant-Colonel Logie *was* an Officer in the Field, (where he has pre-eminently distinguished himself), as a Commanding Officer, or as a private Friend, might, with justice, be held up as a pattern to the major part of the Bengal Army.

In addressing you personally, Colonel Logie, I am deputed by the Officers of the Corps to assure you, that we fully appreciate the honor you have conferred upon us, by your attendance this evening. In taking leave of you, let us beg that you will accept our most cordial wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity; and we further hope it may prove an additional source of gratification for you to know, that you will ever remain in the remembrance of those, who had once the honor and happiness of being under your immediate command.

The heart-felt cordiality with which the glasses were drained to this Toast, is almost beyond the power of language to express, therefore I shall not attempt it. When the Band had ceased and silence was restored, Lieutenant Colonel Logie rose under the influence of the strongest feelings, and spoke to the following effect, in so impressive a manner, that it was more felt than the most energetic language:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In proposing the health of Captain Pottingal and the Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Volunteers, I am at a loss for words to convey my sense of the very favorable and flattering sentiments just expressed. That in the performance of my public duty, I should have been so fortunate as to have merited the approbation of so distinguished a body of Officers, is indeed a source of the truest gratification to me. Their private friendship always ensured, the warmest feelings of my breast. Captain Pottingal and Officers of the 1st Battalion 19th, believe me, I duly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and I entreat of you collectively and individually to receive the expression of my sincere thanks and best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

This Speech was received with the most rapturous applause. The Ladies soon afterwards retired to the Ball-room, and were quickly followed by the Gentlemen, who were anxiously looking out for partners to join in the approaching Dance. The Ball was led off by Captain Pottingal and Lady Hamilton, and the dancing of Quadrilles and Country-dances alternately was incessantly kept up, until half past twelve, when Supper was announced, after which the gay sons and daughters of Terpsichore again displayed the light fantastic toe in a Quadrille of Twelve. The Ladies retired at a late hour, and then a few jovial souls sat down to a second Supper, determined to usher in the very morn, and drink a bumper to the approaching sun.

October 29, 1822.

Jacobite Song.

SIR,
To the Editor of the Journal.

If you think the following worth filling up a space in Poet's Corner, they are at your service.—Yours's obediently,

J.—

A Song supposed to have been sung by a Scotch Jacobite, who was attempting to foment the Rebellion of 1715, in the Border Counties of England and Scotland.

I.

It's pleasant to sit on green saddle back top,
And hearken the eagles cry ;
It's pleasant to roam by the bonnie green wood
When the stags go bounding by.
And it's merry to sit when the wine goes round
Mid the Poet's sweet song and the Minstrel's sound.

II.

It's merry in moonshine to lead down the dance,
To go starting away, when the string
Shakes out its deep sound, and the fair maidens fly
Like the sunlight—or birds on the wing ;
And it's merry at gloaming beneath the boughs green,
To woe a young maiden, and roam all unseen.

III.

But it's blyther by far when the pennon is spread ;
And the lordly loud trumpet is pealing
When the bright swords are out, and the war courier neighs
As high as the top of Helvellyn !
And away spurs the Warrior and makes the rocks ring
With the blows that he strikes for his country and King,

IV.

Our gallants have sprung to their saddles, and bright
Are the swords in a thousand hands ;
I came through Carlisle, and I heard their steeds neigh
O'er the gentle Eden's sands.
But seats shall be emptied and brands shall be wet
Ere all these gay gallants in London are met.

V.

Lord Nithsdale is mounted by winding Nith,
Lord Kenmure by silver Dee ;
The blythe lads spur on from the links of the Orr
And Durrisdeer's greenwood tree,
And the banners which waved when Judea was won,
Are all given again to the glance of the sun

VI.

The Johnstone is stirring in old Annandale,
The Jardien—the Haliday's coming
From merry Milkwater, and haunted Drysbank
And Eske that shall list at the gloaming,
The warshout—the yell, and of squadrons the dash
And gleam to the claymore and carbine's flash,

VII.

Then come with the warhouse, the basnet and sword,
And bid the loud trumpet awaken :
The bright locks that stooped at a fair lady's feet
'Mid the tempest of war must be shaken,
It's pleasant to spur to the battle the steed
And cleave the proud helmet that holds a foe's head

VIII.

Thy sword's rusty Howard ! hot Daere art thou
So cool when the war horse is bounding !
Come Percy, come thou, like a Percy of yore
When the trumpet of England is sounding,
And come gallant Selby—thy name is a name,
While a Soldier has soul and a Minstrel has flame.

IX.

And come too, ye names that are nameless—come mount
And win ye name in proud story ;
A thousand long years at the sock nud the share,
Are not worth one moment of glory,
Come arm ye, come mount ye, and make the helms ring,
Of the Whigs, as ye strike for your country and King.

Riddle.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
If you think the following Riddle suitable, you will oblige
me by giving it an insertion.

F. B.

There is a spot, say, Traveller where it lies,
Declare its name, its limits, and its size ;
Where grows no tree, nor waives the golden grain,
Nor hills nor dales diversify the plain.
Eternal green without the gardener's toil
Thro' every season clothes the favour'd soil ;
Yet does no sun its genial warmth bestow,
No fruitful rains descend, no rivers flow,
And tho' no star be seen or lunar ray,
The night is ever brighter than the day,
Fair pools in which the finny race abound
By human art prepared adorn the ground ;
Not India's coasts produce an ampler store
Of Pearl and Iv'ry, Gold and Silver ore—
Yet, Britons, envy not that wealthy clime,
Which endless war disturbs and every crime !
Rage, envy, dread, and heart corroding care,
Want, avarice, sickness, ruin and despair
With deepest hate and malice triumph there :
No laws, no government remain the same,
Now they revere like us a monarch's name,
Now, Cromwell-like, a base and warlike knave
The noble and the great presumes to brave ;
Britons be wise, let riches tempt no more,
Spite of the wealth avoid the fatal shore,
The daily bread which Providence has given,
Eat with content, and leave the rest to heaven.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloone,	per maund	14 0 a 14 8
Catchonra,		11 8 a 13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,		2 2 a 2 4
Patchery, 1st,		2 4 a 2 8
Ditto, 2d,		1 12 a 1 14
Moongy, 1st,		1 8 a 1 9
Ditto, 2d,		1 6 a 1 7
Wheat, Dooda,		1 4 a 1 5
Gram, Patna,		1 1 a 1 2
Dhall, Uruhr, good,		1 9 a 1 10
Indigo, fine blue,		300 0 a 310 0
Ordinary ditto,		287 0 a 292 0
Fine purple and violet,		285 0 a 290 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,		5 12 a 6 2
2d sort,		5 0 a 5 8
3d sort,		4 0 a 4 6

Note.—It being difficult to quote with precision the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	10 a	15 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	P. C.	0 a 10 per cent. A.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	P. C.	0 a 10 per cent. D.
Flannels,		30 a 35 per cent. D.
Hats, Bicknell's,		10 a 15 per cent. A.
Chintz,		5 a 10 per cent. D.
Cutlery,	P. C.	0 a 25 per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,		45 a 50 per cent. D.
Glass-ware,	P. C.	0 a 10 per cent. D.
Window Glass,	P. C.	0 a 10 per cent. D.
Hosiery,		0 a 25 per cent. D.
Muslins Assorted,		20 a 30 per cent. D.
Oilman's Stores,	P. C.	0 a 15 per cent. D.
Stationery,	P. C.	0 a 10 per cent. A.

Sydney News.

Sydney, June 14, 1822.—Notwithstanding all the noise and perplexity lately created by that durable article, the dollar, in the colonial world, and the many stated advantages and disadvantages likely to arise there from, the Waterloo Company have (we understand) determined on braving every obstacle, and with true sagacity commence issuing *this very day*, a new coin, to be denominated dollar notes! Thus we see, denounced and despised as the poor *Spaniard* is just now, his rapid travelling is likely to be speedily terminated in the smiling reception he will assuredly be honored with in the *flour warehouse*, where all his fellow exiles will be safely housed, and protected from further insult.—We have an interest in expressing a hope that this threatened monopoly will be impeded. If the Colony is to be blessed with a new specie, it will be excessively hard, as well as unjust, if there be no competition.

The following fact coming within our knowledge, we hasten to lay the same before the Public:—A calculation has lately been made, at the direction of the proper Authority, of the various aggregate expenses attending the Factory in the vicinity of that highly interesting Town Parramatta; that is, all the expenses with which Government is unavoidably burthened. This having been done, an estimate was drawn up to shew what had been effected in that short lapse of time by the women employed in the manufacture of cloth. In this female penitentiary (for such it certainly is,) which is truly excellent in its nature from the source we derive our information, the inmates being comfortably cloathed, well fed, and otherwise happily accommodated the expences must unavoidably be heavy; but it is pleasing to report, that upon balancing the work performed by the women with the sum expended by Government, the sum of £13, and upwards, appeared to be in favour of the Factory, although 6d. per lb. was allowed for the wool, and only half-a-crown per yard allowed for the manufacture of 60180 yards of cloth. This cloth, as soon as completed, is turned over to the Commissariate, and answers the purposes of Government as well as cloth of a much dearer rate. For winter cloathing it must be appreciated owing to its warmth; and for summer wear, nothing can be more lasting. We would venture to affirm, without much apprehension of contradiction, that this cloth is well worth *five shillings a yard*, when all circumstances are considered. Much might be said in support of the expediency and propriety of this house of industry; as, to the deserving woman, and the penitent it is really no place of punishment; but nothing stronger need be urged, when it is a well authenticated fact, that it is a temporary and grateful asylum to those who are annually conducted to our shores; a prison to the abandoned of the metropolis; and a house of reform, generally speaking, for all the actually depraved. It has been known, that *are now*, the poor object that has constrained the Sydney Magistrate, owing to continued vicious habits, to exile her to the Factory, has emanated from thence, in due time, a reformed character, and become a serviceable member of that Society, by which she was once necessarily deprecated and denounced as more vile than "the heathen man and the publican." Such are the dawsings, we trust, of more effulgent days.

The culture of lands, and the breeding of cattle, has ever been an inexhaustible fund of wealth in all countries, where those profitable callings have met with support and encouragement by wise and beneficent maxims of state and policy. It is from the grazier and husbandmen that the most elevated ranks (esteemed as such by men) are furnished not only with the necessities, but even with the luxuries of life. In support of which observation, Abbe Fleury says, in his admirable work, "Of the manners of the Israelites," where this important subject is largely and ably discussed,—"It is the peasant who feeds the citizen, the magistrate, the gentleman, the ecclesiastic; and whatever artifice and craft be used to convert money into commodities, and those back again into money; yet all must ultimately be owned to be received from the products of the earth, and the animals which it sustains and nourishes. Nevertheless, when we compare men's different stations of life together, we

give the lowest place to the husbandman; and with many people a wealthy citizen, enervated with sloth, useless to the public, and void of all merit, has the preference, merely because he has more money, and lives a more easy and delightful life."

Selections.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR, You will much oblige by giving the following insertion in your paper.

Nov. 5, 1822.

Your's obediently,

TOTTERGAI.

ENIGMA.

Nor Husband, Brother, nor yet Wife,
But still on that depends my life;
I have it not, but prize it much I know,
And to obtain it twenty miles would go;
Created not by Heaven; nor yet by men,
Blessed with a soul, and life, and breath I ken.
What am I then? I won't have you declare,
Try it ye young, especially ye fair.

John Bull's Correspondent.—We intended to have treated with contemptuous silence the groundless insinuations and gross misstatements of JOHN BULL's Correspondent PHALETHES; judging that the Public must perceive at once the worthless description of Letter which could not obtain insertion till the Gentleman of character who had for a few days the conducting of the Paper, had deserted it (it is said) in disgust; especially as much of the Correspondence admitted in that paper, while under the management (as it very often is) of Printers and Deputies—indicates such an utter disregard for any thing like truth and principle, that it is altogether unworthy of the slightest attention. One Letter alone which not long ago we took the trouble to analyze, contained no less than six gross misstatements, implicating the private character of nearly as many individuals. The following sentence from the letter in the JOHN BULL of Thursday, is in proportion to its length, of the same character:

"The other (misstatement—says the writer) is the foul charge covertly made by the Journalist's Deputy against the Government of the Free School; accusing them of permitting individuals to take Girls out of the School for the purpose of making Mistresses of them."

As to the first Member of this sentence (for it shows the cloven-foot of falsehood in every limb) the Editor of the JOURNAL has yesterday justly acquitted us of being in any way dependant upon him; and we need hardly add that no connection of any kind does or ever did exist between the Papers; since few none can be so dull as not perceive that, on the contrary, their interests are and have always been directly opposite.

In the next place, the Letter inserted in this paper did not accuse the Government of the Free School "of permitting individuals to take Girls out of the School for the purpose of making Mistresses of them." It is said that the School was "under the management and direction of men of acknowledged piety and virtue;" and that the practice complained of could only have arisen "from their ignorance of its remote immoral tendency." The charge then was that Girls were apprenticed out of the Free School; (and we believe they are so, from the best of motives with a view of promoting their happiness and future establishment in life in a respectable manner,)—and further that one or more of those Girls unfortunately happened to be seduced by those to whom they were apprenticed. This charge, if true, did not reflect on the Managers, who cannot be expected to be endowed with the attribute of providence, to foresee and prevent every remote immoral consequence. If PHALETHES doubt its truth, and can vouch for the virtue of every Female who has ever been apprenticed from the Free-School, we shall rejoice at the establishment of a fact so honourable to the morals of this country; but inexcusable persons may require some better evidence than the bare assertion of a writer who crowds two misstatements into one sentence; an anonymous writer in a newspaper so sunk in character that no person can be found to undertake the duty of Editor.—Harkar.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]

	CALCUTTA.	SELL
2 a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees 9 a 2½	
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92	*
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees *	
Bills on Court of Directors 8 months date,	25 0 a 26 0 per cent prem.	
Ditto ditto, 12 ditto,	23 0 a 24 0 per cent do.	
Bank Shares—Premium 45 a 47 per cent.		

PARLIAMENTARY.

—137—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1821.

COLONIAL TRADE BILL.

On the motion for the Second Reading of the Colonial Trade Bill, Sir W. CURTIS strongly opposed the measure—it was totally unequalled, and would, if carried into a law, be productive of most injurious effects.

Mr. Sejeant ONSLOW supported the measure, and the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN TRADE BILL.

The Hon. F. ROBINSON moved the Second Reading of the West India and American Trade Bill.

Mr. F. BUXTON observed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, on a former occasion, promised to refer the question of the duty on East India Sugar to the Committee on Foreign Trade. He wished to know whether it was still intended that this should be done? A pamphlet had been written upon this subject by a person named Cropper, and in the answer put forth to it, it was admitted that there was upon East India Sugar a duty of 5s. beyond that paid upon West India produce. This tax amounted to 5l. per ton, and taking the produce at 200,000 tons, it operated as a tax to the amount of 1,000,000l. upon the consumer here. He was not himself well acquainted with the facts, but he had been informed by most respectable authority, that if an *ad valorem* duty was imposed upon all sugars equally, the sugar now sold here for 6½d. per pound might be sold for 3½d. This (his informants said) would take off a duty of sixteen millions to the country. He did not pledge himself to the accuracy of this calculation, but supposing that it amounted to a sum of 8,000,000l. or even 4,000,000l. it was an object worthy of their most serious consideration. It appeared that our trade with India increased in a most extraordinary degree. In 1792 the quantity of cotton imported from the East Indies did not exceed 100lbs.; in 1813 amounted to 100,000lbs.; in 1820 it amounted to 1,000,000lbs. There had been no returns made since that period; but it was more than probable that the quantity of cotton imported from India last year amounted to 2,000,000 lbs., in that, there was no limit to the extent to which our trade with India might be carried.

Mr. F. ROBINSON said he was not in the House when the discussion to which the Honourable Member alluded took place. But as the Act imposing the duty on East India sugar would expire next year, the subject might be fully investigated before any renewal of that duty took place.

Mr. BRIGHT thought it necessary to protect our West India Colonies.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought that no restriction ought to be imposed on the importation of sugar from India.

Mr. C. R. ELLIS (as we understood) called upon the House to protect the West India Colonists. If they removed the duty on East India Sugar, they would in fact ruin those men who had abolished the Slave Trade.

Mr. T. WILSON supported the Bill.

Mr. F. BUXTON wished to know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not promised that the whole question of duty should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Trade?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said a few words in answer, which were not audible.

Mr. MONEY contended that the East India Merchants had been treated with injustice, and particularly by the Legislature.—It had refused to receive the cotton manufacturers of India without a duty, amounting to a prohibition, while the inhabitants of the East Indies were compelled to receive our manufactures without any duty,

Mr. W. SMITH was not surprised that Gentlemen were desirous to press the question; the longer it should be postponed, the greater would be the opposition to it. This was no other than a question between Great Britain and the West India Colonies, but he conceived that the measure would be of little advantage to our West India Colonies. There had been a mutual monopoly between Great Britain and her West India possessions; the present measure would prove disadvantageous to the latter; the gain whatever it might be, would be made out of the pockets of the consumer; it would be to Great Britain a disadvantage immediate, to the West India Colonies, an injury, perhaps more remote, but not the less certain. The Honourable Gentleman next adverted to a Petition which was presented to Parliament in the year 1753; that Petition prayed, that the West India Planters might be forced to cultivate the Islands more extensively, with a view that the article of Sugar might be had in this country at a cheaper rate. A Committee

was appointed on that Petition but nothing further was done during the Session; and in the ensuing Session, nor ever since, the case was never considered. The Honourable Gentleman next said that there was no reciprocity in the present measure—it was opposed to the principles of free trade, so much and so often broached in that House, it was directly opposed to the interests of England, he would therefore oppose it. After some further observations, the Honourable Member concluded by saying, that with respect to the West India colonies, it was necessary to preserve the monopoly entirely, or to destroy it altogether.

Mr. BARHAM said he entirely subscribed to the doctrine of his Honourable Friend (Mr. W. Smith) that the West India colonies and the mother country were entitled to the exclusive supply of each other, and that each should preserve its monopoly entire. But when his Honourable Friend said that this Bill was an invasion of the monopoly of the mother country, and that the contract was thus altogether broken, it was an extraordinary conclusion from the facts. If the monopoly was broken in upon by the present Bill, it was not at all for the sake of the West Indians—it was not at their desire. If the West Indians obtained an incidental advantage from it (he did not think that, from the present Bill, they did), *ralat quantum valere possit*, surely on that account it would be unjust to deprive them of all the advantages they had. As to the admission of Demerara, and the other Dutch colonies to the supply of the British market, the Honourable Member was in an error in supposing that the old colonists did not protest at the time, and that they had not previously been adequately supplied by the British market. As to remonstrances he could personally speak to them, having been one of a delegation appointed to wait on the Ministers to protest against that measure. He foretold the evil of it, which had all but too fully happened. That measure had, in fact, been the ruin of the Colonies; relief was now beyond the power of the Ministers. With the proprietors in the old Colonies gain was now out of the question: their only consideration was, how without loss they could continue to support the poor people intrusted to their care (*hear*). For a chance of profit they could only look to some of those great convulsions (which they could not wish for) which might restore the balance of consumption and supply. Of this chance the admission of East India sugar would for ever deprive them. If they took this step, they might as well give up the Colonies at once—they would not be of the slightest value either to the nation or to individuals. It was curious to look in this case to the quarter whence the cry for a free trade came from. If it had come from his Honourable Friend (Mr. Ricardo) near him, whose ingenuity he always admired, even when he did not agree with his conclusions, he should not have wondered; but it came from a quarter where there had been no freedom at all (*hear*). It came from the East Indies, where, till lately, a British subject could not venture to land (*hear*). They could not contemplate the possibility of the East Indies continuing for any length of time subject to this country. Twenty-five thousand men could not govern sixty millions. What, then, would be their situation, when, after having previously ruined their old Colonies, they should be shot out from the East India supply?—When it was said that the West India interest had a benefit of one and a half million, he should be glad to know where it went to (*hear*). Far from receiving any such benefit, the West Indians could not get ordinary profits. As to the Slave Trade, his opinion was fixed he would not on any account hazard its renewal; if the West Indies were as flourishing as they were distressed, he would rather at once renounce them, than hazard the continuance of the Slave Trade (*hear*); but he could not on that account consent to legislate against an evil of which he did not suspect the existence or cast an unfounded and unjust imputation. If there was any reason for suspecting the existence of the Slave Trade, the master should be investigated by a Committee; but he could not consent to legislate on the presumption of that which he sincerely believed did not exist.

Mr. ELLICE rose with great pleasure to support the Bill, as an approximation to a Free Trade. He had listened to the speech of the Honourable Member for Norwich (Mr. W. Smith), and had heard from him nothing against the Bill, but against the Colonial System. Whatever they might think of this system, if they had to legislate a-new on the subject—but he feared it was too late, with all the capital vested in the West Indies, to discuss that system; though he should always be happy to see the restrictions removed, when it could be done with safety to the great existing interests. A great deal of discussion had taken place, which had better been reserved for a future discussion respecting East and West India sugars. He thought the West Indian interests entitled to some protection. He had not supported the various Corn Bills, because he thought the phantom of protection too great; but he had never thought that our Corn Market should be open to all the world, which he should have done, if the great interest involved in Agriculture would not have suffered from so great a change. In all cases where capital had been artificially invested, on the faith of existing laws, the question was as to the quantum of protection. The Honourable Member for Weymouth had asked, what there was to prevent sugar from being here at 3d. per lb. if it were admitted freely from the East Indies? The Chancellor of the Exchequer could tell him why (*hear*).

(hear) more than 3d. a lb. was taken as a tax. When the Honourable Gentleman said that 18 millions were paid as a tax to the West Indians, he should wish the Honourable Gentleman to ascertain what the whole revenue of British subjects from the West Indies was. If the Honourable Gentleman would give them two millions, they might come to an easy compromise to open the market. The Honourable Baronet, the Member for London (Sir Wm. Curtis), apprehended from this Bill a danger to our navigation. He (Mr. Ellice) knew of none. If the Honourable Baronet would join him and the Honourable Member for Newcastle (Sir M. W. Ridley), to relieve the shipping from the tax imposed in time of war, under the name of convoy duty, he would confer a more essential benefit on the shipping interest, than he could by opposing this Bill. It was not likely that there would be a great demand for our sugar in other parts of Europe. The best market for sugar was the home market. Better service, he repeated, would be done to the shipping interest, by taking off the charges with which our shipping was laden, than by opposing this Bill. He had obtained an account of the charges to which a ship was subjected in one of our West India Islands—charges imposed for no public purpose but to fill the pockets of various officers, who, if they were necessary, might not be overpaid. In Trinidad there had been charged, in 1814, for the Collector 55 dollars, for the Comptroller 40, for the Searcher 13, for the Naval Officer 27, for the Harbour Master 15, and various others, in all amounting to 891. in a ship of 300 tons. In 1820 and 21, these charges had increased to 1321. Whether these charges existed now in all the islands, as a Commissioner had been recently sent out to investigate these matters, he knew not; but a British ship in a British colony was subject to four times the charge of a foreign ship in foreign colonies. There was, besides all this, the tonnage duty. It might be said, that if the tonnage duty was taken off the revenue would be injured. But our navigation must be protected—every thing should be done to put it on an equal footing with the shipping of foreigners. He had recently spoken with the master of a ship of 260 tons from America; he had been on a voyage to Charleston, and the whole Government charges for lighthouses, customs, harbours, &c. amounted only to 23 dollars, and shame to say, our Consul's fee for endorsing the papers, was 20 dollars (hear, hear.) If the charges on a ship in the West Indies were cut down from 1201. to 601., they would still be too heavy to be borne. It was not for the ship-owners, but for the shipping—for the naval greatness of England that he spoke.—It must be put on an equal footing with the shipping of other countries, or the main stay and strength of England was destroyed. As for the Colonies themselves, their case was as hopeless and as desperate as that of the English Agriculturists, and it was worth while to inquire whether something could not be done to alleviate the distress. He would merely, as an exemplification of their condition, mention the case of the one of the conquered Colonies, the miseries of which had been aggravated by causes over which we had an entire control—the Island of St. Lucia. He mentioned the case in his place, because he was convinced a notice of that kind tended to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of the Colonies against the continual applications of persons who were striving to palm themselves on the Colonies in places which the Colonies could not afford to support (hear.) This island had about 15 or 16,000 inhabitants, and produced from 6 to 7,000 hogsheads of sugar. In 1814, under the French Government, the only tax the inhabitants had to pay was 8001. a year for their Governor. Since we had possession of it we had sent out several Governors, one of whom it had been found necessary to cashier. In the situation of these Colonies, however, the greatest oppression might take place without a remedy, as from the absolute power of the Governor, and the difficulty of getting a complaint heard at home, it became very dangerous to make one. In 1812, the Island suffered by a hurricane, and for two years the Island was taxed to maintain a Civil Government, and to build a house and establishments. In 1818 there was some remission of taxation; but in 1819 there was another hurricane, there were new buildings to be erected, and the Island was taxed to pay enormous salaries to the persons sent out to govern it. The Governor was an Officer of the highest reputation, whom he should not object to reward in another way; but it was not fair to palm him for his reward on the wretched Colonists (hear.) The revenue of the Colonies from the sale of sugar in good years was about 130,0001.; it was now only 49,0001., and the taxes raised were 10,0001. The people could not bear it. The Colony was consequently growing in debt, and the whole civilization was carried on, on British capital, which there was not much hope of withdrawing. In the same way the other new Colonies were taxed, in reality at the mere discretion of the Governor, for objects of which the inhabitants did not see the advantage. It was highly necessary that some fixed and understood mode of government should be introduced into these colonies by which the people should have the means of opposing the imposition of taxes. The means of relief to the colonies and shipping were to remove the taxes that oppressed them, and he hoped the subject would be taken up with a view to practical measures. One word more as to the West India Colonies. They had an accurate account of the amount of the revenue of the islands, as their whole income arose from their shipments of sugar. Their shipments amounted to 250 or 280,000 hds. A few years ago this quantity was worth seven millions sterl-

ing, now it was three or four millions. The price of sugar duty paid was the same now as in 1791; but at the former time the Chancellor of the Exchequer, out of 61s. took only 12s. 4d., now he took 27s. The alteration of the currency had also materially affected the Colonists; because, as they were more deeply engaged in debt than proprietors in England, they were more uniformly losers by an enhancement of the standard. The Colonial currency was a depreciated metallic one. Of this currency, in 1815, it took 1551. to pay a debt of 1001. sterling. Now it took 2271. to pay the same debt. From the papers laid before Parliament, the quantity of shipping now was nearly the same as at the end of the war in 1814. In 1814, taking the shipping at the value of 201. a ton, 51 millions were invested in that species of property. At a profit of 15 per cent, the income was between 7 and 8 millions. In 1822 shipping was worth only 101. a ton; and if the owners, could get common interest of 5 per cent, it was quite as much as they derived from it. He did not mean to say that this depreciation had arisen merely from the fluctuation of the currency; but though the causes were different, the effect was severely felt, and called aloud for interference.

Mr. RICARDO rose, in the first instance, to make one observation on the currency. Though the facts were not known to him, he could not help suspecting the correctness of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Ellice), respecting the payments in the West Indies. That persons in the West Indies who in 1815 paid a debt of 1001. with 1551. of their currency, should now have to pay 2271., while that currency was not itself altered in value, seemed to him incredible. He would go on, however, to another subject. If he had wanted an argument in favour of a free trade, he should not have gone further than the speech of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Ellice). He had painted the system exactly as it was. He had told them that the ship owners were burthened with peculiar charges; that to compensate themselves for these charges, the shipowners were allowed to saddle unnecessary expences on the West Indians; that the West Indians were not allowed to refine their sugar, but were obliged to send it over with a quantity of mud in order to employ and encourage our shipping; that they, in their turn, had a monopoly given them of the supply of the home market, where the consumer got his sugar burthened by the cost of all these charges (hear, hear). The system throughout was of the same nature; vexations and unnecessary burthenes were cast upon one class, and that class was allowed to relieve itself by preying upon some other (hear). His Honourable Friend (Mr. Barham) had put a very proper question; when he was told that the people of England were taxed for the sake of the West Indians, his Honourable Friend asked, who gets this one million and a half, when the West Indians can barely keep their estates in cultivation? No one got it. That was what he (Mr. R.) complained of—the people of England paid grievously for their sugar, without a corresponding benefit to any persons (hear). The sum which they paid was swallowed up in the fruitless waste of human labour. The Honourable Member for London had said, that they should pay the same price for their sugar, whether they taxed it or not; for if they did not tax it the foreign supplies would. Now it was not possible this could be the case. The Hon. Member might just as well have said, that if they did not lay a Tax on Tea, the Chinese would raise the price of it equal to the present price burthened with the Tax; it was contrary to all principle.—The general principle that regulated price where free competition operated was, that a commodity would be sold as cheap as the producer could afford (hear). Unless, therefore, our admission of East India sugars could add to the cost of producing them, there could be no increase of price. The case of the West Indies was precisely similar to that of the Corn Laws. As in the latter case we were protecting our poor soil from the competition of the rich soil of other countries, so were we to protect the poor soil of the West Indies from the competition of the rich soil of the East Indies. The mischief in such cases was, that there was much human labour thrown away without any equivalent. He fully agreed that there would be the greatest possible injustice in sacrificing the vested interests of the West Indies; but it would be cheap to purchase our sugar from the East Indies, and to pay a tax directly to the West Indies for the liberty of doing so (hear). We should be gainers by the bargain, because there would be no waste of human labour. As he thought a monopoly was a disadvantage on either side, he saw no reason for opposing the present Bill, which approached, to a certain degree, to free trade. We could never too soon return to the sound principle, and if we once arrived at it they should no longer be tormented with these discussions, and with constant solicitations to sacrifice the public good to particular interests (hear, hear.)

Mr. MARRYATT bore testimony to the general distress which pervaded the West Indian colonies. He trusted the House would take some measures, if not to give them the extravagant prices which they once had, at least to afford them some relief in their present state of intolerable distress.

Mr. WILBERFORCE made some observations which were not distinctly audible in the Gallery. We believe he said, that the present measure ought to be accompanied with some securities against the illicit importation of slaves.

Mr. BERNAL contended that this Bill was not a boon to the West India colonies, but to the great body of distressed ship owners. He thought the present measure ought not to be clogged with any legislative enactment with regard to the Registration.

A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, disclaimed all hostility to the West India Proprietors, but thought a clause necessary for the registration of slaves.

Mr. MANNING confirmed the testimony of the Honourable Member for Sandwich (Mr. Marryatt) as to the distressed state of the West India colonies. He supported the present Bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM contended that it was not merely enthusiasts who advocated the state of the West Indians, for the fact was, that the West India Planters were suffering more than even the agriculturists at home. He could agree to no conditions but such as were founded upon sound principles; and he trusted that the West Indians would listen to the voice of the House and of the country, and so frame their internal regulations as to prevent a catastrophe which violent measures could not fail to produce.—They ought to redeem their pledges about the abolition of the Slave Trade; and he hoped that at the same time the monopoly would be given up. These things would, however, have to be done gradually, and the black population would have to be prepared ere they could enjoy the blessings of emancipation.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be committed this day week.

The Vacant Sees in Ireland.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR, The attention of the English public, no less than the Irish, is anxiously attracted at this moment to the conduct that Ministers will pursue upon the death of the brothers of Lords Bute and Middleton, and of Dr. O'Beirne (promoted by the Duke of Portland as a reward for a political pamphlet), who were the fortunate holders of the Sees of Armagh, Cashel, and Meath. Rumour has stated that the families of Beresford and Trench are candidates upon the occasion; and it is feared, in consequence of certain refractory Country Gentlemen having become troublesome, and the rise of the value of votes in the market, that has, therefore, taken place, that Ministers will not venture to refuse their applications. Lord George Beresford on Wednesday night (May 22) hurried from Drury-lane, in the full uniform in which he attended the King to the play, in order to swell the division against Mr. Lennard's motion! But whatever demands these families, on the score of such valuable Parliamentary services and general electioneering exertions, may possess—surely two Beresfords, now on the Bench, with enormously large temporalities, in income, fines, and patronage (one of them having had a mitre thrust upon his head when a mere stripling, and another being already an Archbishop and Primate), may consider themselves well paid. And Dr. Trench can have no reason to complain—himself, Archbishop of Tuam, and his brother (Lord Clancarty) having been the famous pluralist, but non-resident Postmaster-General during his lucrative ambassade in the Netherlands!

The extraordinary event of three great Sees being vacant at once, presents a favourable opportunity to regulate their monstrous revenues—a measure called for alike by a due regard to the soundest interests of religion, and the security of the best principles of constitutional liberty. The Protestant Establishment in Ireland forms an almost inexhaustible fund for Parliamentary corruption, and it is one particularly agreeable to Ministers, as it is very much out of the British public. It is, therefore, frequently used for this convenient purpose, with no regard to decency. Thus, a Lieutenant in the Navy has been made an Archbishop;—a Member of the Imperial House of Commons, a Dean;—proprietor, and I believe, Editor of a Newspaper, a Chancellor of a Diocese;—and an Aid-de-Camp, a rich Rector. And all this in times when “moral considerations” have been impudently pretended to influence Government by one Member of it, who, unhappily, has had too large a share in the councils that have prevailed in Ireland.

If the astonishing magnitude of the endowment of the Irish hierarchy were known to the people of England, it cannot be doubted, but that various considerations would produce such a reform in the division of its revenues, as, without subtracting any portion of property from the church would prevent for ever the recurrence of the pernicious abuse to which it now gives occasion. It is calculated, if Armagh should fail to the lot of a man of the age of the younger Beresford, when he was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe, and he should run his life against the lessees, that its annual income would be little short of 140,000!. It commands besides the representation of the rotten city of Armagh, without any opposition. Cashel and Meath equally require regulation, as well as all the others (excepting perhaps two), when their seats shall be void. The annual income of Derry, Kilmore, Waterford, and Clogher, if out of lease, it is computed would be upon an average 100,000. each. The practice, that has prevailed, is to grant leases upon the ancient rents, for 21 years, and

renew every third and seventh year, in consideration of fines. The late Bishop of Clogher, the Cambridge tutor of that eminent statesman, Lord Westmorland, left 300,000!. to his family, accumulated from these fines—not one farthing of which will again find its way into poor starving Ireland!

The greater part of the Irish Sees are enjoyed by the families of the Marquesses of Waterford and Ely, Lords Northland, Caledon, Roden, Hoath, Kilkenny, Balcarres, Mayo, &c. &c. Among whom one looks in vain for a single distinguished scholar, or celebrated divine.

The Bishop possess a patronage greater in value than that of all the English Bishops and the Lord Chancellors united. And the Minister's livings in Ireland are ten times more numerous and valuable than those he has to bestow in England. Of the Bishops living in Ireland, there are 1,500, and of the Ministers 300. A benefice among them not exceeding 500. per annum, is not known—many are 1500.; and not a few in every diocese from two to four thousand pounds. The Deaneries, &c. &c. in the gift of the Crown, are of great value. These good things are divided among the brothers, sons, and cousins of the patrons, and the Parliamentary supporters of Administration.

It cannot be difficult upon these statements to perceive, that if it were wished to uphold the Protestant establishment in Ireland, upon any but interested motives, other means are sufficiently obvious, than the continuing to oppress and humiliate four millions of its inhabitants, who as a matter of conscience still are Members of the communion of their forefathers.

I am, &c.

PATRIE INFELICI FIDELIS.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR, By the recent deaths of two Irish Archbishops and one Bishop, the Minister has now at his disposal three very large annual incomes. In the present distressed state of the country, I beg to suggest a temporary application of those incomes to the public service, in preference to filling up the vacant Sees. The duties heretofore done by the deceased can be as well executed by the several Archdeacons on whom the labours have always devolved.

I remain, Sir, yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

Most extraordinary Dropical Case.—Miss Margaretta Maria Downes, of Fir-court, Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, underwent the hundred and sixth operation of tapping, upon the 22nd of last May, which was performed by Richard Clee, Esq. of Shropshire; but he could only extract one quart of water, although she was then as large as at the other times, when thirteen or fourteen quarts were drawn off. In this painful moment the lady thus expressed herself, “Good Doctor, stab me again in another place, life or death, for I cannot live long except you can extract the water.” The Surgeon reluctantly complied with her request, but the second operation was attended with no more success than the first, only one small teacup full of water being discharged. This most distressing disappointment Miss Downes sustained with exemplary fortitude. She told Mr. Clee that in a fortnight or three weeks she would send for him to perform the operation again, if she was alive; “and I will not be unhappy,” she said, “nor suffer my spirits to be cast down.” In the course of one week, however, to the astonishment and joy of herself and friends, every drop of the water was dried up, and she was quite small, and able to walk out daily! After this event the water collected so slowly that she was not under the necessity of being tapped again till last February, when she cheerfully submitted to the hundred and seventh operation, which she bore with good spirits, while the Surgeon extracted thirteen quarts of clear water; and Miss Downes's health at present is much better than it has been for twenty years; to hear of which may afford some consolation to those who are afflicted with a similar disorder.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Papal Bon-mot.—When the Holy Father was told of the persecutions raised against some harmless notions of the good Fenelon, he observed, “The Archbishop was in faint for too great a love of God, and his enemies were in fault for too little love of their neighbour.”

Harpies.—The Nicobar Bats are perfect harpies; the body is as big as that of a common cat, and the outstretched wings measure from five to six feet across the back. They are of two kinds; the head of one somewhat resembling a dog, and that of the other a cat; and one is said to make a barking, and the other a mewing noise, when upon the wing! The mango is their favourite food, and they perch awkwardly upon the tree, breaking down the smaller branches till they light upon such as are able to bear their weight. These monstrous-looking creatures appear to live wholly on vegetables. It is understood that the Vampire of South America is formed to subsist in the same manner, and that the appetite for blood, which renders it destructive to cattle, and even dangerous to man, is an acquired habit.—There are many who believe that the flesh-eating propensity of man is also an acquired, not a natural habit; and indeed most healthy children, we believe, are averse from animal food.

The Philosophy of Dancing.

Sir Toby. Wherefore are these things hid? Wherefore have these gifts a curtain before them? Why dost thou not go to church in a galliard, and come home in a coranto? My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water but in a sink-a-pace—*Twelfth Night.*

A multitude of very wise people have declared, that the 19th century has made a decided retrograde; quite as large a multitude have affirmed that it has made no such thing. To prove this they have produced some very weighty arguments; but as far as I know, they have always omitted one, viz. the attention we pay in this age to Dancing. Like many other words which have an intimate relation to us, the derivation of *Dance* can be very easily traced. Our word comes, with all that relates to it, from the French *danser*, that as certainly from *tanc*, German, that again from the Arabic *tanza*, that from *tanq*; the root of the whole being no doubt the Hebrew *תָּנָךְ*.

Aware that the necessary abstruseness and flatness of my subject may betray me into perplexity, I shall endeavour, for the sake of a *lucidus ordo*, to arrange my remarks under different heads. And 1st, let me say that there is no art so ANCIENT as dancing. I think it will be allowed by every thinking mind, that man was created with legs. What then can be more natural than to suppose that he put these legs to some use? I may be bold in the assertion, but I must be allowed to say that it is my unalterable opinion, that the first *pis seal* was danced by Adam in Paradise. Almost all the old Hebrew worthies shone in the dance; Moses was a renowned *figurante*, and David is almost as well known for his dancing as for his playing. We have often heard of a young lady's dancing a man's heart away—a Hebrew damsel danced a man's head off his shoulders. But let not my reader think that the Jews were the only cultivators of this science. The Egyptians have been long celebrated for their progress, nor did Cadmus fail to teach it to Greece, when he taught her every thing else. The Pyrrhic dance, with all its varieties, (the *κορυφος* and the *τυρραχοφος*) has been long in the mouths of the learned, Theseus and Numa both invented dance, and led off the first-coule themselves. When Rome was mistress of the world, when her civilization flourished most, then dancing shone brightest. Pylades and Bathyllus (the Albert and Paul of their day) drew the world after them. Rome fell, and lamed the dancers with the falling rubbish. The barbarian Tiberius banished dancing from Rome: no wonder that after ages have looked upon him as a monster. When Domitian grew wicked, dancers fell into disrepute with him. When the lamp of civilization was supplied with new oil by the Italians in the 13th century then and there did the dance elate the legs of its votaries. Ballets d'action were revived at the marriage of Galeas Duke of Milan, and Isabella of Aragon. In 1613, however, a very splendid ball was given by Guy Conte de Forez. But, 2d, let me hasten to prove that Dancing is WISE:—

1. Dancing is exercise.
2. Exercise is serviceable to life.

Ergo, Dancing is serviceable to life.

1. Dancing is serviceable to life.
2. Whatever is serviceable to life, is wise.

Ergo, Dancing is WISE.

By these two simple syllogisms, I have no doubt set the matter at rest with every thinking mind; but I will even go farther. Pallas, the goddess of Wisdom, is said to have invented the *Dance*; but as this rests upon rather slender testimony, and as I myself think, with diodorus Siculus, that a king of Phrygia had this honour, I shall not press it; but it is a well known fact that the Goddess danced a hornpipe after the defeat of the Titans. Socrates learnt to dance of Aspasia. Homer makes all his heroes good dancers; so does Hesiod. Solomon (thou whom no one was more capable of judging) has expressly assigned a time to mourn and a time to *dance*. Plato has not disdained to write about it, and divides it into three heads; and a learned Professor of philosophy at Dantzig has given to the world a dissertation on it as late as 1782. The President Montesquieu, and Helvetius, both knew what the *esprit* of the dance was. Professor Porson was a great dancer in his earlier days. It is also curious that the most rational animal, the dog and the elephant, both dance. But to sum up all in a word, that learned body, the lawyers, have always been noted for their antique masques and revelies. At certain times in the year, the learned Judges, Sergeants, and Apprentices de la Loy, wiggled and gowned, all hand in hand (*à grand rond*) move majestically round a tie in their respective Halls. The world applauded, and majesty joined in the shout. By this we may infer that Lords, Hale' Coke, Fortescue, &c. and even our old friends Bracton and Glanville, were all "*Dieux de la danse*."

There are two snarlers at this divine art, (I do not mention St. Jerome or St. Augustine, or the Alogenses and the Waldenses, at present)

* See Pliny, l. viii. cap. 2.

† See Lord Clarendon, Dogdale, Sir Benjamin Whitlock, &c.

the one Cicero, who in his oration for Gabinus, dared to call a man a fool if he danced; the other, Lord Byron, who has frequently railed against dancing. When Cicero pronounced that oration, his "dancing-days" were over; we may fairly presume, therefore, that he reviled it, knowing he could no longer shine in it. As for the noble Lord, we all know that he cannot dance even the Scotch step.

I could now expatiate on various other heads—the Use of dancing: The Cretans used to dance to the battle; so does our 42d. Its pleasure—"Ich war kein Mensch mehr. Das liebenswürdigste Geschöpf in den Armen zu haben, und mit ihr herum zu fliegen wie Wetter, dass alles rings umher verging."—Its grace. "As those move easiest who have learnt to dance."—Its fluctuations, "Jigs grew to reels, and reels to cotillions." I could view it in a thousand lights, and it would be strengthened at each reflection;—but I abstain. I have attacked the most difficult points, and, I trust, with success.

We would hint, that Dancing now-a-days is of great importance. A good *pastorale* has often procured an *acred wife*; the *balance* has influenced the *scale* of many *fortunes*; the *demi queue de chat* has often *entailed* an estate; and that not unfrequently for the *fefters* of Hyman. Therefore, *Salter si recte nescis, &c.* I cannot better conclude than by quoting Tully's eulogium of a different thing, turning the words of the scorner against himself:—"Haec studia (to wit waltzing and quadrilling) adolescentiam aluit, senectutem oblectavit, secundas res ornavit, adversis solatim et prorsum probant, delectant domi, non impeditunt foris; Pernocant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur."

L. LYNX.

* Göthe.

Court Politics.—One of the Quarterly Reviewers—(Mr. Southey, we believe) makes the following quotation from Sir Wm. Temple:—"Among such men, I have observed all set quarrels with the age, and pretences of reforming it by their own models, to end commonly like the pains of a man in a little boat, who tugs at a rope that is fast to a ship, it looks as if he resolved to draw himself to the ship, when he gets in where he can, and does like the rest of the crew when he is there."—Good! What a back-handed hit for the aforesaid Mr. Southey himself and his brother apostles, Words worth and Stodart! They have indeed got in—and do now most certainly behave exactly like the rest of the crew

Witchcraft.—As late as the year 1716; in this most enlightened of all countries, a Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, a child aged nine years, were hanged at Huntington for selling their souls to Satan, tormenting and destroying their neighbours, by making them vomit pins, and for raising a storm, so that a ship was almost lost; which storm, it seems, was raised by the diabolical arts of pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap!

Rural Sports.—The sanctimonious and gloomy spirit has banished almost all those rural sports which used to abound in "merry Old England,"—though the modern Saints, in this "improved age," are forever growling about the degeneracy of the times;—a degeneracy which, it appears to us, they themselves have helped to produce. An old writer thus harmoniously deplores the change:—

Happy the age, and harmless were the days,—
For then true love and unity were found,—
When every village did a May-pole raise,
And Whitsun-ales and May-games did abound;
And all the lusty yokers in a rout,
With merry lasses danced the rod about:
Then friendship to the banquet bid the guests,
And poor men fared the better for their feasts.
Alas! poor May-poles! What should be the cause
That you were almost banish'd from the earth?
Who never wore rebellions to the laws;—
Your greatest crime was honest, harmless mirth.

Mistakes of Travellers.—A French traveller in England, named Grosley, published a book about the commencement of the late reign. Whenever he approached (he said) the water-side near London, men came running out of the public-houses, and crying to him, "Oars! oars!" which word, not being well acquainted with English orthography, he interpreted into the very worst sense, which the sound can bear, and concluded that the watermen were persons employed, thus coarsely and basely to invite him into a boat. The story of the *sculls* is, perhaps of the same nature; a mischievous friend may have told him that he had seen eight and twenty sculls lying at Blackfriars-bridge; and he, taking sculls, like oars, in the wrong acceptation, may have fallen into the unhappy error of making himself the spectator, and drawing the prodigious conclusion, that the bed of the Thames was lined with human bones.—To exemplify the love of uniformity for which the English are remarkable, M. Grosley tells his readers, that a man having lost a leg by an accident, chose to have the other cut off, that he might have a pair of wooden legs instead of an odd one!

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—141—

Native Chaples.

NATIVE PLACE OF WORSHIP AT DOORGAPORE, CALLED ZION CHAPEL.



From the Fourth Number of the Auxiliary Missionary Herald.

Many friends of the Calcutta Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society in England having expressed a desire to possess a view of one of the Native Places of Worship, the engraving above has been made to gratify their wishes, not doubting that it will be equally interesting to our distant friends in India.

The entire length of the place of worship in the engraving is about 30 feet, and its breadth 12.—The sides are built of mats manufactured of a kind of reed (*Arundo tibialis*) flattened and platted; and the roof is covered with the straw generally used for thatching in Bengal (*Saccharum cylindricum*). The thatch is supported, and the mat walls strengthened, by several trunks of a tree very common in the Sunderbunds (*Rhizophora decandra*) driven into the ground. The lattice work, made of split bamboos, extends nearly two feet all round the four sides of the building and serves the purpose of windows to admit light. Three doors in the centre are lifted up as in the engraving, when worship is about to be conducted; and when convenient, the whole remainder of the front, forming a large door on each side, is turned back on the side wall, thus admitting a larger number to stand and hear without coming in.

For a place of worship similar to the above the expence of building is about 80 Rupees, (10£); but in the city, where native houses are generally covered with tiles for fear of fire, and where the most public situations are selected to secure good congregations, the expence is about 100 or 120 Rupees for erection; with about 10 Rupees per month more for ground-rent, derwan's wages, repairs, &c.

The first mat meeting-house for Natives, was built by this Society in 1819, in Intally, merely for an experiment. The plan succeeded, the place being well attended; and in consequence of a strong hope that much good might be done in this way, several others were soon built in different parts of Calcutta; and at length the one of which the above is an accurate cut, was built at Doorgapore station, and has been occupied as a place of worship for more than three years.

It is not necessary here to state the advantages attending the erection of such places of worship. It is sufficient to say, that they have been so convenient both to Missionaries and to native hearers, that the Society contemplates ultimately the building of them with more permanent materials. This Society has also the pleasure to state, that places of worship of a similar structure have been erected by different Missionary Societies in Calcutta, and by the American Missionaries at Rangoon in the Burman empire, where such a sort of building is called a Zayat. It is pleasing to reflect, that shortly after Mr. Judson had commenced on this new plan, an enquirer presented himself, and was at length baptized, which baptism was soon followed by that of nine or ten others.

The Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society has built a Native place of worship at the following places:—Intally—Molunga—Colings—Mooshee Bazar—Bow-bazar—and Wellington Street, in Calcutta; besides one at Doorgapore called Zion, and another at Burahanger called Jordan Chapel. The first, as well as a House for Enquirers, was accidentally burnt; and the Society has been obliged to relinquish the second, through the exorbitant demand of the owner of the ground on which it stood. The remaining six continue to be occupied for Native worship in Bengalee or Hindooostanee.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	M. M.
Morning,.....	1 10
Evening,.....	1 35

Interior of Africa.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Agreeably to my promise, I have now the pleasure to send you herewith Extracts from the MISSIONARY REGISTER of April last, containing the Letters of the two African Monarchs, Almamy and Dhaa, to the Governor of SIERRA LEONE, and of the PALAVER held at Freetown, between the British Authorities and the Foulah Chiefs, with other particulars relating to the same subject: the best way of attempting the Discovery of the Interior of Africa.

Believe me, Sir, Your's Sincerely,

22d October, 1822.

D. S.

LETTER OF ALMAMY OF TEEMBO, TO THE GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE.

Missionary Register, April 1822.

This letter was written in Arabic. The translation here given is taken from the SIERRA LEONE GAZETTE. The Mandingo Chief mentioned therein, are Sannasse of Malaga, and Almany of Fourcaria. They are rebuked as "youths;" but Sannasse was upwards of sixty years of age, and his antagonist more than forty.

To God alone belong adoration and thanks. To his name be praise given through all the earth.

It is necessary that God alone be worshipped, and no distinction of men be thought of.

To all the Blessed. This writing comes from the faithful Almamy Abdullah, Mori-Ali and the persons of note, good men of Teembo and Fouta, who love peace—more especially Watise Bobucary, Modi Yeyarha Congye, Chiefs of the little River.

Abdullah offers the inhabitants of Sierra Leone his wishes for their happiness and peace: the same is the prayer of Ali Houssein, Prince of both Labies; Mohadi Alifar, of Teembo; Mohamadoo Marree Yancobar, of Medina; Mohamadoo Jong, of Consoabie.

Mohamadoo Ibrahima, of Nonbo, the faithful of the more interior districts, wish peace and joy to the Chieftain of Sierra Leone. Peace to all his good subjects.

The Chiefs of Fouta being in health, wish health to all, in the name of the most merciful God.

The thing of consequence and weight which hath moved the Faithful to thee and thine, shall be shewn.

The Mandingo Country is torn by a civil war, occasioned by the angry disputes of two young men. Why do the chiefs of the Lands on the Salt Waters allow it? Do not the advantages of that country belong to the Europeans as well as to the Mandingoes? Why not force its inhabitants to be at peace, and not suffer two youths to desolate a fine country? Where will its inhabitants find shelter? Do they think Fouta, or Fouta's provinces, shall receive them?—They shall not.

Therefore, in the name of God, His Apostle, and Jesus Christ, we entreat you to make peace between them.

War desolates, brings hunger and distress, and in other respects is a great evil.

Know ye who live in peace, that War is called Waste and Hunger.

Let, therefore, your good and learned men, in your name, proceed to bring this dispute to an end. Let peace, by your means, flourish among the True Believers. Attend, we pray to our desire. If you wish that the good things of Fouta and the interior should not be wanting for your pleasure and subsistence, make peace. How will you get the same, if the Mandingo country is allowed to become a wilderness? We have heard of the old Mandingo war: no nation was so powerful in ending that dispute as the Europeans.

Ye also, the chiefs on the Salt Waters (among whom we would not forget Daha Mohamadoo,) the above is sent to you.

Forget not that Keneorie, of Port Logo, troubled that country but, at last, in vengeance, God visited him with a violent death.

We wish you all Peace, Health, and everlasting Felicity.

Circular Letter of Dhaa, king of Bambara.

This letter, also, was written in Arabic. The following translation appeared in the SIERRA LEONE GAZETTE. The allusions to Mr. Dockard are explained in the introductory remarks on Western Africa, in the last Survey.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God! Glory to God alone! and Peace to his Servants!

King Dhaa, son of King Monsong, son of King Engholloo, presents his noble greetings to the Inhabitants of the West, and with them health and peace!

King Dhaa earnestly greets Kaughi Chief of the town of Bangassi, and engages him to have the bearer of the present letter conducted by one of his guides to Badougan, to Yerooaa, whom the King also sends the same salutation, and engages him to have his messenger conducted to Ghigigacan, unto Faraha, who, on his part, is requested to do the same, with a message to Goumo, and to Fakhanda, who will have them conducted to Faneancy, to Sacuballa, to Lacoria—and thus Samballa will have them conducted to Ava Dimba,—to Sabant Sniey, who will have them conducted to Tonngua Amady—and Tambo Yatine, of Makhana, will have them guided to Almamy Monsa, and to his brother Osmani Moodi—these will send them, accompanied by their conductor, to Foota Torra, near Almamy Boubacar and Jousanf—who are likewise requested, on the part of King Dhaa, to extend their protection to his Envoy, allowing him to be accompanied by theirs to the British settlement. To the Commandant of that place, Dhaa presents his greetings; and requests him to have his messenger conducted to Messrs. Gray and Adrian, to whom he presents his noble greetings; with them be health and peace!

Be it known, that the Doctor (Mr. Dockard) has left my country, to rejoin you in the West: nothing has been accomplished or determined upon: this letter has been written, and put into the hands of my messenger, to let you know, that whoever may come from King George to King Dhaa, on arriving in his country, they will be at home: for truly they ought to consider themselves at home; as his country, in general, is that of the children of Adam.

Whether inhabitants of the West or East, he informs them, that King George's messenger reached him, and delivered magnificent and splendid presents. Nothing had been taken—nothing spent by the Doctor, whom God may bless. Punctually did he fulfil his message; and King Dhaa has no reason to despise either him or his attendants. His own (Dhaa's) messenger, Lamina, behaved ill, and has met with his disownance.

If the Messengers from the West have been stopped a long while, it is on account of their coming during the War, and on no other, that they were, in this country well looked upon, well treated, and considered as his well beloved friends. King Dhaa, laments they did not remain, to carry back the news of the result of the war, and what else passed between him and his enemies—his adversaries. If a friend visits us while engaged in war, we ought not to allow him to depart until the war is decided, that he may have an opportunity of being acquainted with all affairs; but if he leaves us before it is ended, how can he be informed?—if by the reports of our enemies or friends, one and the other will say what they please. It was for these reasons King Dhaa detained the messengers from the West, that they might return at the termination of the war, and conduct the rest of their friends, under peaceable arrangements, into his territories. To-day, God be praised! please God! he hopes to be triumphant over his enemies—then all desires would be accomplished—peace and security re-established to all travellers on their routes. Truly their Master (King George) is Great, and honoured by him (Dhaa) he loves him, and considers him his nearest and dearest friend.

King Dhaa desires no one to act rigorously, or injure in any way his messenger; for this is the truth, he is great towards him. And although his messenger (Lamina) had squandered away some of the presents intended for him, his friendship and exalted sentiments still exist for their messenger (the Doctor); and, for this reason, he has expedited his own Envoy, to prove that he is disposed to their concerns; and that he retains for them peace, friendship, and liberality. He again informs them (the people in the West) that his messenger, in going, is no more than his messenger, and will be the same in returning; that he has no more to do than to be his messenger, is thus declared, and this is his desire.

King Dhaa returns to the Princes named in the commencement of the Letter, and to the others (which are not named), he presents his noble greetings, and be with them Health and Peace! The object of this letter, O ye Chiefs of the people of the west is to manifest to you that he loves justice, and to engage you to protect the travellers and caravans. Do no harm to any of them; but open your peaceful roads, and place them under your kind protection: be always liberal to travellers and caravans. King Dhaa does not love the wicked, nor their agents, nor oppressors of any kind. His intention, in addressing these lines to you, is, to propose peace, and insure good understanding; at the same time, to engage you to do good to all travellers. Protect them, and do not oppress them, in their journeys: do not ask or exact too enormous presents; and take care, do not act otherwise than that! you must recollect, in the days of his ancestors, the roads were open and free, and no one dared to tyrannize over the tra-

veler. Succeeding to the throne of his fathers, and preserving their good intentions, he desires that the paths be as open and free as in their days:—for example, should King Dhaa tyrannize over a traveller in his country, what good? or who would profit thereby? If a traveller is evil treated in the country of a Prince, that Prince should act justly towards him. With these exalted sentiments, he salutes the inhabitants of the west.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE FOWLHANS AND THE COLONY.

The SIERRA LEONE-GAZETTE, in January of last year, states some circumstances which will throw light on the nature of the commerce between the Colony and the interior.

We learn, with great pleasure, that a considerable number of Fowlah Traders are at this time at Port Logo; having with them upward of sixty head of cattle, to be sold for the use of the Colony. Some heads are of the number; and are disposed to come down to Freetown, as well for the important purpose of concerting measures for a general trading intercourse, as for the special object of transacting their present business to more advantage at the principal market, and without the intervention of intermediate agents.

There is another point also, arising from the particular nature of the article required in the return for those cattle. It is known that the dealers frequently come in search of some one thing, much wanted in the interior; and in such cases, they will not receive any thing else. On a recent occasion, a particular kind of bead was wanted: there were not any in the Colony, and those who came in search of them, went back without purchasing any thing.

The article sought on the present occasion is paper; and it is creditable to the civilization of the countries for which the supply is intended, that so large a quantity is required. The whole of what is purchased is employed in copying books? chiefly the Koran, and distinct portions of it for pocket use,—commentaries or explanations of the Koran by Arabic Divines,—and a few books on Medical subjects. They never think of employing so precious a commodity for wrappers of parcels. Small pieces or scraps are used for Memoranda of business and of accounts: the smallest scraps are carefully preserved for such purposes. Letters on the most important matters, between persons of the highest distinction, are written with a very nice adjustment of the size of the paper to the extent of the writing. No such thing as a covering paper is thought of. The messenger puts it into a kind of leather-case, and so it is conveyed to its destination.

PALAVER, AT FREETOWN, BETWEEN THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES AND FOULAH CHIEFS.

The details of this Palaver will give our readers some insight into the mode of conducting public Assemblies among the Africans. They are extracted from the SIERRA LEONE GAZETTE.

On Saturday, the 28th of April, a Grand Palaver was held at Government House: attended, on one side, by the Governor and members of council, Mr. O'Beirne recently arrived from the Mission to Teembo, Civil and Military officers, principal merchants and inhabitants,—and, on the other, by the Fowlah chief, Omarroo Kroo, nephew and representative of Almamy of Teembo, with the other chiefs of the Fowlah Depatation; Ali Karlie, chief of Port Logo; Yakoba, deputed by Fa Scena, Chief of Kookoona; and a number of other Chiefs of the towns on the new path from Port Logo to Fenta Jallon. About one hundred of these visitors were present, including twenty Chiefs. There was also a Deputation from Dalia Mahounnadoe, at the head of which was his brother.

The object of the Palaver was, in the first place, an interchange of amity, and a reciprocal declaration of alliance connected with the establishment of the new path: and, next, the arrangement of a general basis of trade between the Colony and Fouta Jallon.

The Governor, through the interpretation of William Tuft, Colonial Interpreter, and of Moosa Kanta, Interpreter to the Mission, conveyed to Omarroo Kroo the expression of his acknowledgments, for the favourable reception granted to Mr. O'Beirne at Teembo; and of his desire to shew corresponding favour, to the members of the mission from Almamy. He trusted that they found themselves as much at home at SIERRA LEONE, as if they were at Teembo. He added the full assurance of his satisfaction at the opening of the new path; which, it was hoped, would lead to the establishment of a regular and mutually beneficial intercourse between the Colony and the Fowlah Nation. All the articles of export, which the Fowlah Country afforded, would find a ready and advantageous sale here; and every article of import, which the Fowlah people could want in return, would be obtained here on the cheapest terms. In the former line of trade, by the Rio Pongas and Rio Nunez, the interchange was managed by intermediate agents, who made a two-fold profit, on the country produce and on the European goods: all these intermediate charges would be saved by the direct intercourse, and the benefit of the saving would be entirely with the Fowlahs. The Fowlah people would, therefore, see an obvious advantage in trusting to this market; and the people of the intermediate towns, and their Chiefs, Ali

Karlie of Port Logo, Fa Seena Kookoona, and the others, in giving free access and regress and protection to the Traders on the route. He had only to renew the expressions of his earnest desire to perfect the relations of amity; and his hope, that a connection of amicable intercourse and mutually beneficial commerce would proceed, with continued increase, to the satisfaction of both countries.

Mr. O'Bierne, through the same interpreter, made his personal acknowledgments, for the kind attention which he experienced at Teembo, and from the Chiefs on the path; and referred to the explanation now made by the Governor, as confirming what he had himself communicated, in his several Palavers, at Teembo, and in the other places as he advanced and returned.

The Hon. Kenneth Macanlay proposed some questions, and offered some further explanations touching the proposed trade, and more particularly respecting the purchase of the articles now brought down.

The Chief Justice made a few observations on the mutual advantage and gratification of a new and direct line of peaceful commerce, which the Foulah people would extend on one side to this Colony, and on the other to the banks of Niger, giving to the interior of Africa the European goods, bought here at superior advantage; and, in return, sending hence, over all the seas, the produce of those remote African Countries. He added, that the Brother of Dalla Mahommadou would tell them, what faithful and good friends the Governor and the Gentlemen of the Colony were.

The Brother of Dalla Mahommadou answered this appeal, by repeating the expressions of experienced friendship and confidence, which he had already communicated to the strangers in his previous conferences.

The Palaver on the part of the Colony being closed, the Chiefs answered in regular succession. Omarroo Kroo, by a young man of his train, who always speaks for him, and who expressed himself with much steadiness and fluency, gave the fullest assurances, on the part of Almamy of Teembo and of the Foulah People and of their satisfaction at the opening of the path. They had always desired that opening, and were rejoiced now to see it accomplished. They found themselves as much at ease at Sierra Leone, as if they were at Teembo. They earnestly desired the cultivation of trade; and they hoped that a free intercourse would be speedily extended to Segoo, and still further into the interior. This was said for the Foulah people. Almamy had himself no concern with trade: his pursuit was war, which he carried on for the purpose of converting the Unbelievers to the faith of the Prophet. He requests the Governor to send some superior means of destroying the Towns of these Infidels, and of compelling them to submission.

The letters of Almamy to the Governor were read by the same youth, and translated by the Interpreter: they were to the same effect.

Ali Karlie, Chief of Port Logo, and Yakoba, of Kookoona, spoke with equal satisfaction.

At the instance of Omarroo, the Governor made a present of a handsome fowling-piece to Yakoba. This present was passed, according to the routine of country etiquette through the hands of Omarroo, and of a succession of two or three others, of whom Ali Karlie was one. It was then placed in the hands of the Public Orator of Yakoba's party; who stood up, holding it, and made a long harangue upon the occasion, which the interpreter did not think it necessary to translate.

The gun was sent to Yakoba's resistance by another party.

The Palaver then broke up, amidst expressions of general content.

ADVANTAGES OF AN INTERCOURSE WITH THE INTERIOR, BY WAY OF TEEMBO.

In the introductory remarks before mentioned, some just observations on this subject are quoted from the SIERRA-LEONE GAZETTE. From that publication we shall now make further extracts.

On the Letter of Almamy of Teembo, it is remarked.

The Foulah Chiefs, by whom this Letter has been dispatched, are particularly interested in the pacification. The cattle consumed in this Colony are brought from their country: they also furnish some gold and a few horses; taking, in return, cloths, gunpowder, tobacco, beads and other articles. This trade is carried on, not directly, but at intermediate marts; the accesses to which are altogether barred, or rendered unsafe by the war.

A favourable opportunity may be found, under these circumstances, for opening a direct communication with the Foulah Country from Port Logo, at the head of Sierra-Leone River. The former Chief of that place, Kincoie, is mentioned, in the Letter of the Foulah Chiefs, as a signal example of Divine Vengeance, inflicted on military ambition and outrage. Kincoie, and the Mandingoes under him, had provoked the Timmances and other neighbouring natives, by whom his town was besieged, and ultimately destroyed, and its population put to the sword. This happened about eight years ago. The Timmances have since erected a Town in the same place, which is resorted to by the Colonial Tra-

ders; but no communication with the Foulah Country has yet been opened that way, although the distance is short, and not liable to interruption by any intermediate Chiefs.

Teembo, it is calculated, is distant from Port Logo about ten days journey, or 200 miles. This course would have offered far more facilities to the Expedition through the Foulah Country to investigate the Niger, than that which it took, and in which it failed, from the Rio Nunez by way of the Slave-trading town of Kakundy. It is well remarked in the SIERRA-LEONE GAZETTE.

No sincere friendships could be expected in such an agency, or by its means. Through this Colony, a respectable support would have been at hand to sustain, and a secure retreat always within reach.

How reasonable the hopes are, which may be entertained on the opening of a path to Teembo the following extract from the same paper which we have just quoted will sufficiently shew:—

The silent growth of time, and the rapid increase of the Colony in the latter part of that time, have now given an apparent facility, which did not exist before, for such an arrangement. The Foulahs, hostile as they characteristically are to all strangers, and above all to white men, have profited so considerably by the increased consumption of their cattle in the Colony, that their repugnance is, in a great measure, removed, and they begin to be desirous to trade without any intermediate agency.

Besides the repugnance to the intrusion of strangers, and especially of white men, which is common to African nations, but particularly forcible among the Foulahs, there is an attachment to ancient habits which is almost invincible. The Foulahs have been accustomed to take their cattle and other commodities to Kakundy, on the Rio Nunez, or to Founicaria, the town of Almamy, and Malaga the town of Sannassee. All these places afforded the opportunity of disposing of Slaves, still the favourite branch of commerce with the Africans: but the operations of Slave Dealers have recently been so much crippled, and the war between Almamy and Sannassee has brought so much interruption and inconvenience to the trade by Founicaria and Malaga, that the Foulahs are absolutely driven to the necessity of seeking relief in a new arrangement.

The letter from Almamy of Teembo and the Chiefs of the Foulah Nation, is a direct appeal to the Government of this Colony, for the interposition of its authority, to remove, by pacification, the embarrassment brought on the commercial intercourse by this pitiful warfare. A much more simple and easy mode of relief may be found, by opening a direct trade-path from Port Logo to the Foulah Country. One or two good ware-houses established at Port Logo, well assort with the usual goods for the country-trade, would attract the Foulahs to that place: enmity would induce many of them to visit Sierra Leone: the reports which they would make could not fail to secure a favourable reception for the Colonists visiting the Foulah Country, and especially for Europeans: time would soon confirm the connection; and the intercourse would be rendered permanent, by the experience of the benefits directly and obviously resulting from it. Ulterior advantages would follow in due course: access to the Niger, and the prosecution of discoveries on the course of that river and the establishment of communications and of commercial intercourse with the Natives thro' which it flows, would be matters of easy and secure attainment, by a gradual and steady progress, never moving forward till the present footing should be made perfectly firm, with an uninterrupted range in the rear, going back to the very outset. Unless this last mentioned object be duly regarded, the Traveller may perish, as if swallowed in a gulph: his discoveries may perish with him; and no authentic trace of either be found, whatever cost or whatever pains may be bestowed in the research.

Many other intelligent remarks in illustration of this subject appear in these papers, which our limits will not allow us to quote. We cannot, however, refrain from extracting the following passage, which assigns the grounds of preference to be given to Sierra Leone above other quarters, as the medium of research into the Interior.

Mouzouk is the capital of a country situated far in the Interior of Moorish-Africa, under great difficulties of communication with great Britain; and although by the favoured dispositions and circumstances of the present time, it is rendered accessible, and the opportunities of its commerce with Teembuctoo and Bornou are made available for the purposes of discoveries connected with the course of the Niger, these discoveries are the only objects that can be attained in that time. The same facilities may not be given at any other time; and may even now be withdrawn, at the notice of a moment.

By making Sierra Leone the inlet into the Interior, every object of discovery may be accomplished with more ease; and the ulterior benefits of the discoveries to be made, may be realized almost at the same instant, by the convenience and abundance of our supplies of all articles of African Importation, and by the concurrent advantage of a ready market for every article of African Export. By Mouzouk, no object but discovery can be achieved: the pursuit of every other must be forthwith transferred elsewhere, or left in the hands of the Moors.

By Sierra Leone, discovery may be advanced simultaneously with commerce, and with the diffusion of civilization, of religion, and all the blessings of improved social life; by means of the trade which would be established between the Colony and the nations through which the Niger takes its course.

These were the results expected from the ascent of the Congo, if that should have been found to be the outlet of the Niger, and to be open to the ascent of Navigators: but if the expedition to the Congo had been attended with all the success desired, still those advantageous results could not be realized in any other manner so soon, or with as much certainty, as by opening a communication between this Colony and the upper stream of that river. Towns with resident merchants and well-stocked store houses could not, until after a considerable interval, be established at convenient stations at and near the outlet of the river: many years of experience are required to become acquainted with the African System of Trade; and without a perfect knowledge of that system, European Traders must be great losers. These difficulties would impede, discourage, and retard there, what is already in flourishing progress here.

These remarks are not designed to discourage a renewal of the attempt to ascend the Congo; nor to depreciate the enterprise from Mourzouk. These and many similar journeys, will be necessary to obtain even a tolerable general knowledge of the interior of Africa. Our object is to shew, that the route which we have pointed out, is by far the best of all that have been hitherto attempted or devised.

We earnestly hope that a mission, sanctioned and accredited by his Majesty's Government, in the same manner as that to Mourzouk, and that to Coomassie, the capital of that monarchy of blood and of gold, the King of Ashantee, may be sent from this Colony to Sego, to and to Tombuctoo, and to Houssa. Natives of the countries adjacent to these places, and more especially of the kingdom of Houssa, may be easily found in this Colony, well acquainted with the English Language, who would gladly accompany such a mission, as servants and interpreters; and would not fail to make a favourable impression, respecting the Colony and the British Nation. These persons being generally married and settled here, would induce others of their respective countries to return with them: and thus, not only would a regular intercourse be formed but free settlers, from the distant regions of the Interior, would be induced by favourable reports and by the force of example, to come and settle among us; as great numbers from the countries near to the Colony: are Bouloms and Susous, Mandingoes, Timmanees, men of the Shebro, and others, have already done, and are daily going.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 9	Le Bordelais	French	A. Gallais	Bordeaux	June 18

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 7	Lesmelie	French	J. Godit	Bourbon

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 8, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—BOMBAY, proceeded down.—VENUS, passed up.

Kedgeree.—CATHERINE, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSET-HIRE, and WARREN HASTINGS.

The AURORA arrived off Calcutta on Friday last.

Madras Courier Office, Friday, Oct. 25, 1822.—Nothing new has occurred since our last. The PROVIDENCE is still the only Vessel in the Roads.

Marriage.

On the 8th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Mr. JOSEPH GONCALVES, to Miss AMELIA SOPHIA ELLISON.

Births.

At Allahabad, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain VETCH, of a Daughter.

At Delhi, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of HENRY MIDDLETON, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 14th ultimo, Mrs. MACLEOD, of a Daughter.

Distress in Ireland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Sergeant Batley,.....	20	Rgt. of Light Dragoons. 1 day's pay, St.	
Sergeant Kennedy, of the	20	Rs. 403 5 4.....	388
Town Major's Office,		Lieut. T. Debanx,.....	100
Contributions realiz'd at		Gyah Subscriptions.	
Howrah after a Charity		W. Smith,.....	100
Sermon by the Rev.		T. Henderson,.....	32
S. Statham,.....	175	J. R. Best,.....	50
Chittoo Gossain,.....	25	G. P. Beauchamp,.....	50
Ram Mohun Roy,.....	100	Additional from Mymensingh.	
Bishnaut Mullick,.....	50	Gopal Chund,.....	30
Gudadhur Achbarjee,..	50	Prawi Kissen,.....	15
Ramtomo Roy,.....	25	Hyder Ally,.....	10
Jugomohum Gungooly,..	25	Baker Khan,.....	20
Gowrhury Gungooly,..	20	Kayr Khan,.....	5
Kestmohen Dutt,.....	20	Banda Subscriptions.	
Tarrakenker Chatterjee,		J. S. Boldero,.....	100
Bessiroof Ghose,.....	50	J. E. Wilkinson,.....	100
Bisenaout Ghose,.....	50	Mrs. Wilkinson,.....	50
Macartney Moore, ..	200	Miss Bathurst,.....	50
Subscriptions from the		R. A. Walker,.....	50
Officers and Men of		Thomas S. Baldwin,....	25
H. M.'s 87th Regt. ..	1103	Lieut. Col. Duncan,....	50
Peter Hammond, Cond.	16	J. Stoddart,.....	50
C. McDonald, ditto.....	16	W. Glasgow,.....	20
W. Hunt, ditto.....	16	T. R. Moore,.....	16
J. Logan, ditto.....	10	Thomas Reynolds,.....	50
R. Lambert, ditto.....	8	The Newab Shaunsbun	
Geo. Leith, Sub-Cond.	8	Bahadur,.....	100
—Foot, ditto.....	8	A. Berwick,.....	25
J. Hamilton,.....	8		3,630
W. Rayner,.....	10	Deduct Batta on the	
J. Medlicott,.....	10	Banda Remittance,..	30
W. H. Tonson,.....	8		3600
C. Phillips,.....	8		97,895
W. Swift,.....	8		
J. Sheean,.....	10	Grand Total, Sa. Rs. 1,01,495	
P. Blauey,.....	8		
The Officers, Non Com-			
missioned Officers and			
Privates of H. M. 11th			

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 31st of Oct. 1822.

Cotton, to London,.....	bales of 300 lbs.	950
Sugar, to London,.....	bags	8110
Liverpool,.....		515
Saltpetre, to London, ..		24360
Liverpool, &c,.....		4180
Rice, to London,.....		2000
Piece Goods, to London,.....	pieces	3601
Liverpool,.....		12
Silk, to London,.....	bazar maunds	351
Liverpool,.....		18
Indigo, to London,.....	factory maunds	49

Deaths.

On the 8th instant, Mr. JOSEPH MATTHEWS, Assistant in the Territorial Department, aged 50 years.

At Bombay, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. JOHN ZIZLER, Midshipman of the Honorable Company's Marine.

At Poonah, on the 15th ultimo, after a short illness of two days, HENRY FORBES, the younger twin infant, of the late CHARLES SHURRICK, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service under that presidency, aged 11 months and 1 day.